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BRAZIL BARS NEWS OF REVOLT; CLOSES PRESS AGENCIES

Government Official's Ownership of Rival Bureau Is Cited

CLEARANCE PAPERS REFUSED STEAMERS

Rebels Reported Well-Supplied With Money—Important Developments Imminent

BUENOS AIRES, July 17 (Special).—The Brazilian Government yesterday closed the Associated Press and United Press offices throughout Brazil and canceled their permits to operate anywhere within Brazilian territory. Simultaneously it sent orders to frontier states to arrest and send to Rio de Janeiro every newspaperman who aided in smuggling the revolution story across the border. The Government, at the same time, empowered state governors to close all opposition newspapers.

Charles Kinsolving, of the United Press, manager at Rio de Janeiro, has been in jail for a week because he refused to obey the Federal Government's injunction against revolutionary news. Claude Pike, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, has been under constant secret service surveillance ever since his arrival at Santos. The Government refused to allow a correspondent from La Prensa of Buenos Aires to land at Santos yesterday. He was forced to continue to Lisbon.

These measures effectively have severed Brazil from all communication with the outside world. No revolutionary news of any kind has reached Buenos Aires for several days. The last news received indicated the rebels' complete control of Sao Paulo City and State with the exception of Santos and that the Federal Government's position was more precarious.

A Brazilian agency called Americana was unmolested. A cablegram received here this afternoon states that Washington is investigating and would make formal protest if the discrimination was proved. Mr. Kinsolving, who is a son of Bishop Kinsolving of the Methodist Church of South America, was born in Brazil. He formerly was manager of the American Chamber of Commerce at Sao Paulo.

Closure of the Associated Press and United Press appears significant in view of the fact that Felix Pacheco, Brazilian Foreign Minister, is the owner of Brazil's official news agency, the Americana. It had been understood for some time that Mr. Pacheco was attempting to give Americana a status similar to that of the Wolff Agency in Germany before the war.

That is, to make it the exclusive news agency of Brazil. Two American agencies had controlled incoming news by serving between them 12 of the most important papers in the largest Brazilian cities. Under the Government's closure, this incoming American news service has been halted. Mr. Pacheco had been particularly bitter toward American agencies ever since they disclosed the fact a few months ago that Brazil had been negotiating for the purchase of submarines.

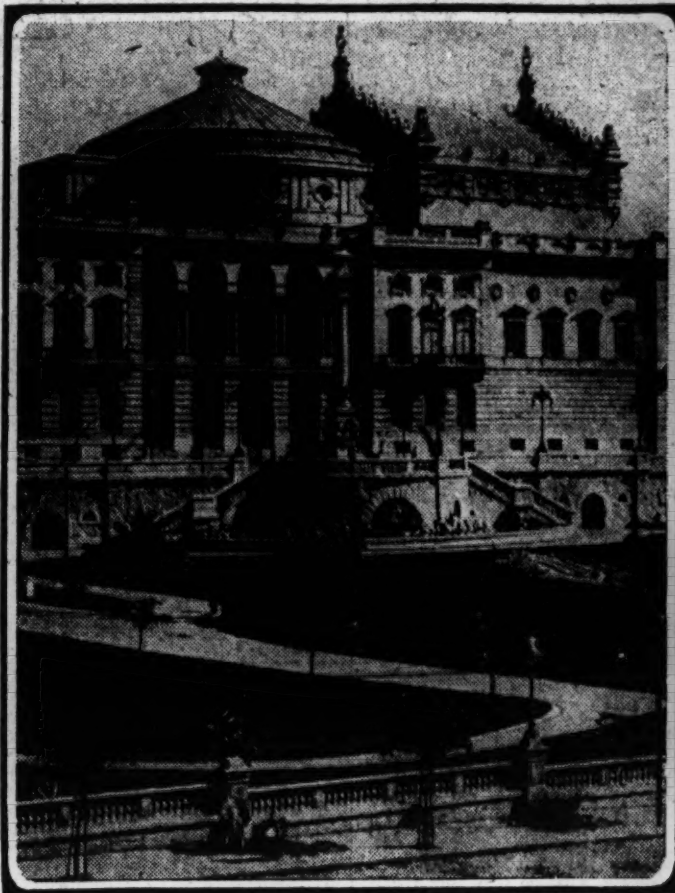
Another measure taken by the Brazilian Government this morning which threatens international complications was the refusal to grant clearance papers to two steamers which were loaded with frozen meat, at Santos, for England. This was reported in private messages received at Santos this afternoon. The local American office states they had not loaded at Santos for more than a week. The cargo, therefore, probably belongs to the Wilson company, the only other packer loading at Santos. The local Wilson office unable to communicate at Sao Paulo upon any subject though it repeatedly tried to get business cablegrams through censorship.

One of the newspapers, La Razon, this afternoon carries a statement from what was believed to be a high official Argentine source that the Sao Paulo revolution was prepared by important Brazilian military chiefs and Sao Paulo politicians who were in contact with army chief politicians in other states which they purposed to overthrow. The federal regime obtained complete amnesty for the participants in the revolution of 1922. La Razon says the rebels consist of 6000 men well equipped with all war matériel. It adds that federal forces so far probably have been acting under superior orders in not showing the energy the situation demanded. This has given an impression of lack of discipline in the federal forces, especially as reinforcements arriving at Santos are being held there pending inquiry as to their attitude toward revolt. La Razon's statement says the rebels are well supplied with money which it allows was advanced by a well-known banking institution "which is believed to be official in character." The statement says that reliable information indicates important developments imminent.

NEW AIR SERVICE JOINS ROTTERDAM TO BASLE

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, July 17.—The daily passenger air service between Rotterdam, Brussels and Basle, managed by the Belgian Sabena Company, has been opened, being the eighth international air line started in Holland. For this service three big Handley-Page machines are used.

Scenes in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Where Revolt Is at Its Height



Keystone



Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Left: Municipal Theater, Sao Paulo. Right: Narrow Business Street in Sao Paulo, Where Principal Financial Houses Are Located and Which Is Considered the Real Center of the Revolution.

French Newspaper Quotidien Rescues Two Spanish Prisoners

Canada Is Invited to Empire Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ottawa, July 17.
IN REPLY to a question from J. S. Woodworth, Labor member from Winnipeg, as to the Government's attitude in regard to a reported change in the title of Colonial Secretary, so as to make it more in consonance with the Empire's new designation, Commonwealth of Nations, W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, said that Canada had been invited to attend a conference in London this fall for the discussion of inter-imperial relations with the British Government and other dominions. An answer had not yet been sent.

AMERICAN FLIERS LAND AT BROUGH

Airmen Make Short Hop for Repairs—MacLaren, Overdue, Sought by Japanese Cruisers

BROUGH, Eng., July 17 (P).—The three American army round-the-world airplanes arrived here from Croydon at 1:08 o'clock this afternoon. The aviators found awaiting them every facility for the rapid overhauling of their machines, including the necessary spare parts, extra wings, instruments and controls. If the survey shows any of these parts are required, including new engines to be installed before the hop-off from Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, they will be ready for instant installation. The survey shows only moderate wear and tear it is anticipated the work can be completed within three days, but it is considered more likely that a full week will be devoted to the most thorough overhauling. In the meantime the fliers will return to London.

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, the flight commander, is confident that everything will be shipshape about August 1 for the last big jump. From Kirkwall, the fliers will proceed directly to Iceland, flying over the Faroe Islands where stores have been provided in case they are needed. Lieutenant Smith thinks he can fly through with minimum delay and only brief halts after leaving Brough. The most complete arrangements have been made in Iceland and Greenland for the journey over that territory. Lieutenants Grumrine and Schultz have provided stores at every likely halt while Danish naval vessels have been courteously provided to keep in touch with the American fliers when they are near the Greenland shores. The Americans today showed keen interest in the progress of Major MacLaren, gave him the hottest praise and wished him well on his Pacific flight.

CROYDON, Eng., July 17 (P).—Conditions this morning were favorable when the American world fliers hopped off. Half a dozen English planes were in the air and accompanied them part of the distance as a courtesy escort. The same American and British officials who yesterday welcomed the fliers to England were present today to wish their guests a good journey. The departure was made without incident amid the cheers of a crowd which was small owing to the fact that few knew whether the Americans were leaving today or tomorrow. The airmen lost no time in taking

Miguel de Unamuno, Noted Writer and a Companion Were Confined on Island

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 17.—An extraordinary story is current of a newspaper enterprise started in connection with the rescue of Miguel de Unamuno and Señor Soriano from the island of Fuerteventura. It will be remembered that in February the Spanish dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, exiled the great Spanish writer and his companion and protests were made by writers of the whole world. Their confinement continued, however, until a few weeks ago, when it was learned that the Spanish Government had decided to extend an amnesty to them. But in the meantime the Radical paper Quotidien had hired a sailing ship and had begun an expedition which had for its purpose the delivery of Señor Unamuno and Señor Soriano from their prison.

After an adventurous voyage, Henri Dumay took the distinguished exiles aboard the ship and he is now on his way back to France with them. But the Spanish Government, which had granted the amnesty granted by the Spanish Government came before or after this exploit. The newspaper maintains that it was in consequence of the rescue, but the Government endeavors to ridicule the story by declaring that the amnesty preceded the liberation of these men. The Spanish embassy here issued a note declaring that the information concerning the departure of Unamuno and Soriano is contrary to the truth, since they received official notification of the amnesty at Fuerteventura. Quotidien continues to assert that it was not until after they had left the island at terrible risk that the amnesty was accorded.

A message from Señor Unamuno is published, in which he speaks of the indignation aroused by the measures taken against peaceable citizens, because political apathy permitted adventures to seize power. He states that he is coming to Paris, where he will make known the truth to the free men of France, and work among them for light and liberty. Señor Soriano describes their rescue party as chevaliers worthy another age.

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PROGRESSIVE BLOC SEEN HEADED FOR LA FOLLETTE CAMP

May Follow Wheeler as a Unit—Survey Shows Progressives of Both Parties Dissatisfied

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 17.—Progressives in Congress nominally allied with the Republican and Democratic parties, it is reported here, are planning to follow the lead of Burton K. Wheeler, (D.), Senator from Montana, and bolt these parties for the independent ticket to be led by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

The statement of Senator Wheeler that he cannot consistently support John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President, because of his connections with "Wall Street" but that he can consistently support Senator La Follette, expresses the sentiment of other progressives in Congress, it is said.

Entire Bloc May Move
Lynn J. Frazier, nominally Republican Senator from North Dakota, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent today that undoubtedly the entire Progressive bloc of Senators and Representatives in Congress would throw their support to the Wisconsin Senator. Mr. Frazier added:

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Mr. Davis' Home State Is Declared Republican

Washington, July 17.—PRESIDENT COOLIDGE discussed the situation in West Virginia today with Guy D. Goff, Republican candidate for the Senate and former assistant to the attorney-general, who declared that all of West Virginia had a friendly feeling for the State's son, John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, but would give the majority of its votes in November for the Republican National ticket.

DEMOCRATS SEEK TO END UNIT AND TWO-THIRDS RULE

CHICAGO, July 17 (P).—Concerted action by members of the Democratic National Committee from a number of western and southern states in an attempt to make both the unit rule and two-thirds majority inoperative in future national conventions has advanced today to the stage of formal interchange of views on the subject, a member of the committee revealed.

A committee member from one western state has prepared a declaration for submission to the proposed meeting of the national committee at Clarksburg, W. Va., early in August.

Under this resolution, the committee would declare both rules contrary to Democratic fundamentals and recommend to the various state bodies that all plans for the convention of 1928 and thereafter be calculated on the basis of majority rule on the nominations and with every delegate free, so far as binding party rules are concerned, to vote his own preference.

More than a fourth of the committee members have assented to the proposition since the national convention adjourned a week ago, a leader in the move said today. Additional members have been sounded on the question and have promised to assist in bringing the proposed resolution before the full committee.

Thomas B. Love, national committeeman from Texas; W. W. Hovess of South Dakota and Clyde Herring of Iowa are understood to have taken the lead in the move with a primary view of making a recurrence of the situation which developed in the recent convention unlikely.

FRANCE TO LEAVE THE COMMISSION, IS PARIS PROPOSAL

In Inspired Article Le Temps Outlines Scheme Should the Conference Fail

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 17.—While the uncritical journals merely describe the events in London in their customary vein of enthusiasm, the critical French newspapers express some anxiety lest Edouard Herriot should accept the British thesis. A sensational sequel to the failure of the conference is suggested in Le Temps in an article obviously inspired. It is nothing less than the withdrawal of France from the Reparation Commission if its powers are in any way affected. It is not obligatory on European countries to work together through the institutions established by the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty provides for its own repudiation. Any government represented on the Commission has the right to withdraw after 12 months' notice. Then it would be able to take its own course without perpetual consultation with the Allies.

France would not need to ask the help of England to make Germany pay, but would endeavor to come to a separate understanding with Germany. There is always a section of France which believes that the best plan would be to seek a direct accord with Germany, disregarding England. It is curious that this alternative should be prominently advocated at the moment when the conference is opening. Le Temps has supported the present purpose of the conference in foreign affairs, and what it writes has a semi-official significance. Its menace comes as a sort of counterblast to the tone of the English newspapers. Some of them are skeptical, and obviously misunderstand French claims. Others ignore French needs, and suppose that the purpose of the conference is merely to raise a large loan for Germany, and French interests so far as they prevent the raising of the loan must be sacrificed.

The Labor Party organ even goes so far as to declare that it would be better to wipe out the whole question of reparations, since no intelligent person believes the payments will be made. It is in reply to this attitude that many Frenchmen ask whether it is worth while proceeding further. The difficulties do not come from the French side, and the French have not upset the Dawes plan. The present attempt at a settlement fails therefore, the alternative swings into sight—each country to resume its liberty.

In default of the Dawes report, direct conversation between France and Germany would lead to an improvement in the European situation. But before taking such a step, France must do everything necessary to apply the Dawes report and must show patience and good will. Nevertheless in the next proceeding event failure is now indicated.

The most important news from London reaching Paris is that Col. James A. Logan announced in the Commission that the Washington Government would make no objection to an American citizen sitting on the Reparation Commission, in case the question arose of the grave default of Germany. It is proposed that this American delegate should be designated by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

BELGIANS NOT TO MEET GERMAN DELEGATES

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, July 17.—The Belgian committee on interparliamentary union has decided to maintain its attitude and not to sit with the German delegates so long as the Reich is not admitted to the League of Nations.

FRENCH STAND FIRMLY FOR GERMAN LOAN

Taking-up by Bankers to Be Precedent to Dawes Plan Recognition

LONDON-ENVISAGES TRÉATY CHANGES

Committee Drafts Protocol to Effect Amendments in Versailles Document

LONDON, July 17 (P).—The French members of the committee of the inter-allied conference dealing with the authority of the Reparation Commission announced this afternoon their determination to insist upon the taking up by bankers of the proposed loan to Germany as a condition precedent to the recognition that the Dawes plan is in effect.

The French members also expressed their joint conviction that the economic unity of Germany could not be restored until the proposed loan was underwritten.

The statement was made before the French semi-official source, that the committee of the conference which was formed by the Conference to deal with the authority of the Reparation Commission in respect to the action to be taken in the event of possible default of Germany in the execution of the Dawes plan.

It is understood, according to a French semi-official source, that the committee of the conference which will decide on the means of naming the American representative on the Reparation Commission, whose task it will be, in accordance with the Herriot-Macdonald plan, to arbitrate on the question of Germany's eventual default, seems in agreement on a plan to ask the International Court at The Hague to name this American representative.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 17.—Unofficial American participation in the work of the Reparation Commission to decide the specific question of Germany's default is the outstanding result of the first day's work in the greatest of all post-war conferences now meeting here. The committee today was engaged in drafting a protocol to effect the necessary amendment to the Versailles Treaty which lays down that the American delegate must be nominated by the American people. As this is impossible under the present American law, the nomination will have to be placed in other hands. The proposal which had been made for the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague—Dr. Loder, a Dutchman—was rejected. The American representative, in one which M. Herriot is considered here to be more or less committed to advance.

Regarded as Main Issue
In some quarters this agreement is regarded as assuring success for the conference, as they consider all other questions are subsidiary to this main issue. It may be noted, however, that when the point of American representation was settled, the French delegates are reported to have immediately taken the opportunity of outlining the specific sanctions, which in their opinion ought to follow the pronouncement of German default by a reconstituted Reparation Commission.

This is a course to which British opinion has hitherto been resolutely opposed. It is a course which is correct at least one other equally difficult fence will have to be negotiated before the conference can be said to be on safe ground. It may also be said that the American attitude on the subject of being unofficially represented on the Reparation Commission is known in advance, and the chief question is whether the investor who will be asked to subscribe to a loan will be satisfied with the arrangement.

British Banker's View
The Christian Science Monitor representative was told by one of the leading British bankers that the chief point which will be looked for by himself and his colleagues is first, whether they can feel satisfied that whoever has the power of declaring Germany in wilful default will not do so, on what he described as frivolous grounds; secondly, whether they can feel certain that no power will be able to upset the settlement by separate action, such as the French and Belgians took when they went into the Ruhr Valley, contrary to the wishes of the British and Italians; thirdly, that European peace is on reasonably safe ground. In his view this point was closely bound up with the question of French security.

In the opinion of a well-known British diplomatic authority no approach has been made in an official capacity throughout the course of the peace negotiations, the question of separate action is the crux of the matter. "At Versailles," he said, "the British bound themselves to walk hand in hand with the French. Mr. Bonar Law gave this country its freedom of action. The question it now has to decide is whether it wants to bind itself to the French in what far practical purposes amounts to a definite alliance for the next 20 or 30 years or so, during which the Dawes plan is in operation."

"The French have exactly the same problem to face, and the question for both countries is, 'Is it worth it?'"

PUBLIC TO INSPECT FUNDS OF CAMPAIGN

Butler Says He Will Report Contributions Each 15 Days—\$50,000 on Hand, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 17.—William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, signified his intention of co-operating fully with the senatorial committee to investigate campaign contributions in an exchange of letters between him and the chairman of that committee, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, made public at the Republican headquarters here today.

Replying to specific questions from Senator Borah, Mr. Butler said his committee proposed to adopt a budget system, and would be glad to make reports every 15 days during the campaign of the funds collected during the last preceding 15-day period. Senator Borah asked whether reports could be made every 10 days, and Mr. Butler suggested a 15-day period as being more convenient and less expensive, considering that the funds are to be collected in varying amounts all over the United States. This accounting will commence Sept. 1.

Senator Borah Asks Questions
Senator Borah's letter was in accordance with a resolution passed just before Congress closed, authorizing the appointment of a committee to report to the Senate on all campaign expenditures "made by and on behalf of or in support of or in opposition to any and all candidates for President and Vice-President and presidential electors and senators." A similar letter is to be sent to each party chairman.

Senator Borah asked several questions, substantially as follows: How much money did the committee have on hand on July 1, 1924? What is the committee's plan for raising campaign funds? What is the amount the committee proposes to raise and spend in the campaign? What limit is to be placed on individual, corporation or firm contributions? Will the committee report every 10 days beginning Sept. 1, the amounts received and the names and addresses and official position, if any, of the contributors?

Mr. Butler replied, in effect, that his committee had on July 1 approximately \$50,000; that funds would be collected by authorized representatives and by communications addressed to members of the party; that the amount to be spent had not yet been fixed, but would be regulated by a budget shortly to be completed; that a reasonable limit would be fixed for contributions, and none would be received from corporations, in view of the law prohibiting it; that the national committee would do as requested by the senatorial committee regarding the reports on contributions, but suggested the periods be of 15 days, and that the committee would furnish information regarding money spent opposing its ticket.

The Republican headquarters are being maintained temporarily in the Biltmore Hotel, but will be moved probably early next week to 2 West Forty-Sixth Street, where two floors have been reserved in a building just completed there. Telephone and other facilities are being installed.

Dawes to Be Stumping

The announcement has been made that the notification address to the vice-presidential nominee, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, which is to take place at Evanston, Ill., on Aug. 19, will be delivered by A. W. Jeffers of Nebraska, instead of by Theodore E. Burton, Representative from Ohio, as originally planned. Mr. Jeffers placed General Dawes in nomination at Cleveland.

General Dawes, Mr. Butler indicated, will do whatever stumping is to be done by the nominees, President Coolidge remaining at the White House and speaking from time to time over the radio. In addition to his speech of acceptance, General Dawes will deliver a Labor Day speech at Lincoln, Neb., his old home, and another speech at the Minnesota State Fair at Minneapolis early in September. It is still possible that he might make some speeches in the east, though no decision on this point has been reached.

Complete co-operation has been arranged between the Republican National Committee and the senatorial and congressional campaign committees. Mr. Butler announced. He has conferred with the two chairmen, George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, and W. R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, and their committees will use the national committee's headquarters in New York and Chicago.

The appointment of Daniel E. Pomeroy of Englewood, N. J., as assistant treasurer of the national committee, and of Mrs. Charlotte Farrar of New York City as assistant secretary of the committee, both with offices in New York, also has been announced by Mr. Butler.

JOHN SCHULMAN IS DEPORTED TO RUSSIA

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 17.—Among the passengers sailing for Havana today on the liner Essequibo is John Schulman, a Russian, who is being deported because it was discovered that he had been smuggled across to Tampa, Fla., in April, 1920, on a sailing vessel, whose captain collected \$140 for carrying him from Havana to Tampa. Schulman found his way to Brooklyn, where he obtained employment as a furrier and had saved up \$500 when he was located by an immigration inspector on information supplied by one of his Brooklyn acquaintances.



NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR HEAVIER VOTING TO REACH INDIVIDUAL

CLEVELAND, O., July 17 (Special).—The National League of Women Voters will launch a campaign whereby it hopes to increase the number of votes cast at the coming election by 25 per cent. Men as well as women are to be solicited. The program was outlined at a three-day meeting of the executive committee of the national organization held at the home near here of Miss Belle Sherwin, its president.

A personal solicitation of the votes is the plan of campaign as laid out. The women agreed that the way to persuade a citizen to use his vote is not by holding sensational mass meetings or by talking to people in groups but by discussing politics with them personally over the luncheon table, on the street and in their homes.

Campaign workers will pass out pamphlets containing the planks of the party platforms which parallel the World Court, Child Labor, Civil Service and other planks advocated by the league. To encourage rivalry of campaign workers in different states, a resolution was passed to award a silver cup to the state league which shows the greatest increase of voters over the number in 1920.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS ELECTORS PROBLEM

Conditions Give Mr. La Follette Peculiar Advantage in State That Backed Coolidge

BISMARCK, N. D., July 17 (Special).—Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, will enter the presidential election in North Dakota with a peculiar advantage. He stands to win in either one of two columns on the ballot in the fall election. La Follette must be run as an independent candidate, his name to be placed in a column marked "Individual Nominations" in the election. But four of the five Republican candidates for presidential elector, whose names will follow that of Calvin Coolidge, were nominated in the March 18 primary as La Follette men.

It is not doubted here but that, if the election were close in the electoral college, these four electors would vote for La Follette, even though Coolidge carried the State. Those in the State subscribing to this belief point out that although Coolidge carried the State in the March 18 primary, six delegates to the Republican national convention voted for La Follette.

The La Follette electors would be able to declare that they had in their candidacy for the position of presidential elector made known their allegiance to La Follette. There is talk in state Republican circles of persuading them to move over into the column under La Follette's name, or to oust them by court action. The situation presents an unusually knotty problem for the Coolidge forces, for unless they get a guarantee of support from the presidential electors or remove them, their efforts to carry the State for the President might prove futile.

GIRL SCOUTS LEAVE LONDON FOR CAMP

LONDON, July 17 (AP).—The American Girl Scouts and Girl Scout leaders, representing 160,000 fellow Girl Scouts at home, left yesterday for the world camp of Girl Guides at Foxlease, Hampshire, where 36 nationalities will be represented in a camp lasting a week.

The Girl Scouts are the guests of the English Guides. The American contingent included the Misses Emily Holbrook and Edith Morrell, chaperons, of Massachusetts. During the week, various nationalities will present their own way of camping in order to give others new ideas.

The camp will be opened by talks from Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Chief Guide Lady Baden-Powell.

GERMAN LABOR MEN DENOUNCE TARIFF

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 17.—The German Government is planning to restore the pre-war protective tariffs on the importation of foreign grain in order to support the German farmer, Count von Kanitz, the Minister for Food, told the delegates of labor unions in conference yesterday. There was no other way to prevent the bankruptcy of the farmers of this country, he said.

This statement greatly enraged the labor delegates, whose spokesman, Herr Grassmann, declared that protective tariffs could not be introduced against the will of the population of the towns and cities.

JAPANESE STUDY IN U. S.
URBANA, Ill., July 17 (AP).—Two Japanese railway executives, Fijii Ikehara, construction engineer of the Department of Railways at Tokyo, and S. Sakurai, mechanical engineer of the Government Railways, have arrived here to study at the College of Engineering and the Engineering Experiment Station of the university.

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SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER
MASANAO HANIHARA TO SAIL FOR JAPAN; EXPECTS TO RETURN

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Masanao Hanihara, Ambassador from Japan, arrived in San Francisco Tuesday and will sail Friday for Japan. "I am returning to Tokyo for conference with my Government; I am still Ambassador and hope to return to America shortly in the same capacity; I have not been recalled." These replies summarize the results of an interview.

"Whatever breaches between the American and Japanese peoples have been occasioned by exclusion legislation against the Japanese must now be closed," he added. "Every problem has a solution, and once found and rightly followed, will harmonize the differences. It is well that all concerned work to that end."

The solicitor for the Department of Labor at Washington dispels another Japanese bogey in interpretations of the exclusion provisions of the new selective immigration act. Alleged migration of Japanese from Hawaii to California is held both impossible legally, and fanciful. Of the 115,000 Japanese in the islands only about 50,000 are native born there. The rest cannot come and those who can, evince no desire to do so, the solicitor finds.

PRESTIGE WILL NOT PREVENT CLOSING OF RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17.—Law enforcement officials will give no consideration to the prominence or wealth of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in their application for a padlock injunction to close its doors for violation of the Volstead Act if the evidence gathered by prohibition enforcement agents warrants. Lyman E. Ward, assistant United States district attorney, declared today.

E. C. Yellowley, chief of the general prohibition agents, declared that if the evidence against the Ritz-Carlton justified closing its doors, he would call on the district attorney's office to ask the court to grant the necessary injunction. Mr. Ward promised his help when he said: "There is absolutely no reason why a big hotel should not be padlocked as well as a saloon on the East Side. As long as the Volstead law is on the statute books, we are going to do our utmost to enforce it in this district."

SMUGGLING OF 31 ALIENS DETECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17.—An effort to smuggle Italians into this country on a wholesale scale is being investigated today by Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration, following the seizure of 42-foot gasoline launch, the Bessie B., late Sunday off Rockaway Point, loaded with 31 aliens.

This frustrated effort, Mr. Curran said, is, so far as he knows, the first of its kind ever made in this part of the United States. Some attempts to smuggle would-be immigrants into the United States have been made, he said, along the coast of Florida, but in this vicinity the only difficulty heretofore has been with stowaways or with deserting sailors.

This boatload arrived off the coast a few days ago in a three-masted schooner, whose name has not yet been learned, having come all the way from Palermo, Italy, whence they sailed about June 18. They had paid from 2000 to 3500 lire to be smuggled in.

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PROGRESSIVE BLOC SEEN HEADED FOR LA FOLLETTE CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations and policies. That a great many more Republicans and Democrats in Congress would bolt their tickets and line up with La Follette than is generally believed, was his opinion.

Among Those Mentioned

Whether the movement is to be a permanent one remains to be seen. John M. Nelson of Wisconsin is nominally a Republican, but he is Senator La Follette's campaign manager. Mr. Nelson is the leader of the Progressive bloc in the House and is surrounded in his movements by Democrats and Republicans. It is to be expected that this group, which blocked Republican programs as well as Democratic efforts in the last Congress, will line up for La Follette.

On the Senate side of Congress, the next few days will probably see announcements similar to that of Senator Wheeler from Smith (W. Brookhart, R.), Senator from Iowa; C. C. Dill, (D.), Senator from Washington; Edwin F. Ladd, (R.), Senator from Iowa; Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota; Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota, and possibly George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska.

These Senators have consistently held together in a legislative program, disregarding completely their labels as Republicans and Democrats. Mr. La Follette is recognized by all of them as their leader. His has been the hand that has molded the progressives of varying party affiliations into a new bloc, which holds the balance of power in Congress and which is now causing so much disturbance to the Republican and Democratic organizations.

See La Follette Slide

The impression gathered by the Monitor correspondent from members of the Progressive wing in Congress was that the impending election should see all of the persons dissatisfied with the policies of the Republican and Democratic parties supporting Senator La Follette. Thus the country will obtain a census of the number of voters of the La Follette school for the first time.

Between President Coolidge and John W. Davis, Democratic nominee, the Progressives can distinguish very little difference insofar as policies of the two may be compared. Of course there is the fundamental difference between Republican and Democrat on tariff and states' rights and in the present instance there is some difference between Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Davis on what the foreign policy of the United States should be. But on domestic issues the Progressives see both of them as reactionaries of the extreme type. The La Follette camp sees the decision very much more on the question of conservative or progressive, rather than Republican or Democratic.

Since Senator La Follette is running as an independent candidate and not as a third-party candidate, it was observed by Mr. Frazier that Progressive senators and congressmen should have no qualms in supporting him. Whether there is to be a third party will be determined after the election, after the La Follette strength is registered. Should the Progressive bloc of senators and representatives then join a third party, the surmise is they would drop their nominal titles as Republicans and Democrats and assume the third-party label.

Senator Wheeler did not bolt the Democratic ticket altogether, saying that he would work for the re-election of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and also do what he could for the Democratic state ticket there. Mr. Wheeler also indicated that he would offer his offices to obtain the election of Senators Brookhart, Borah and Norris, all Republicans, who are up for re-election this fall.

Davis Still Seeks Manager; Wheeler Move Stirs Walsh

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP).—When John W. Davis came to New York from his country home today, he had a

Broiled Lobster
is really delicious with a dressing made of three parts hot melted butter, one part of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and a little tomato catsup. Be sure to use the famous

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Crystal Glider
The Glass Caster Cup That Fits the Caster

See the only one-half size cut

It fits the caster

No. 26—For Furniture.
No. 27—For Bed.
No. 28—For Piano.
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send them to you post paid in the U. S. No. 26 and No. 27—40c per set (set of four) east of the Miss.; 50c per set (set of four) west of the Miss. No. 28—\$1.15 per set (set of four) east of the Miss.; \$1.30 per set (set of four) west of the Miss.

Polished

THE W. T. HIGHT COMPANY
162 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

Will He Follow Wheeler?



SENATOR LYNN J. FRAZIER, NORTH DAKOTA

long discussion of campaign plans with Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, who is chairman of the notification committee; Clem Shaver of West Virginia, one of those under consideration for national chairman, and David Ladd Rockwell, who was manager for Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. Davis will start for Maine tomorrow night. He will spend tomorrow in the country.

Among other callers were George W. Olvany, the new leader of Tammany Hall; Judge Westcott of New Jersey, who placed President Wilson's name in nomination in 1912 and 1916, and John Godfrey Saxe, former New York state Senator.

The nominee moved today into offices in the Murray Hill Hotel, which will serve as his New York headquarters.

Senator Walsh was asked what he thought of the dispatches telling of the determination of his fellow Senator from Montana, Mr. Wheeler, to support Senator La Follette's candidacy for President.

"I do not want to comment on Senator Wheeler's action except to say that I regret it," said Senator Walsh. "Senator Wheeler is a man of strong convictions and of earnest purpose, and I am sure he has taken the course that he thinks is his duty as a public-spirited citizen. Needless to say, I do not agree with him."

"I have no doubt that Mr. Davis, as President, will be found advocating every sane and progressive measure, as he did when he was in the House of Representatives."

Fashion's Trend
Toward Comfort
Fashion has adopted the pleasingly rounded toe and the moderate height heel of the Cantilever Shoe. Comfort has a strong appeal for smart women these days. And many of them find complete foot comfort in The Cantilever. Natural lines give the foot in the shoe a feeling of freedom and ease. In Cantilevers you have freedom that makes walking a pleasure. Attractive Cantilever oxfords and modish strap pumps in a number of styles give you an interesting variety to select from. Quality leathers, moderate prices, stores everywhere. Write the MORRIS & BURT CO., 412 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of the Cantilever Store in your town.

Cantilever Shoe
ALL CANTILEVER PRICES REDUCED THIS SEASON.

GOMPERS INDORSES PORTO RICAN PARTY

Praises Socialists and Ignores Cry of "Radicalism" From Two Other Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17.—At a time when the possible alignment of organized labor in this country on the side of the third party campaign of Senator Robert M. La Follette is a matter of speculation among political circles, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made known his decision to support the Socialist Party of Porto Rico in the coming election. Leaders of the other two parties—Antonio Barcelo of the Unionist Party, and Jose Toms Soto of the Republican Party—besought Mr. Gompers in a joint statement published in The Christian Science Monitor of June 12 not to back a third party in Porto Rico, alleging that among the supporters of Santiago Iglesias, leader of the Socialists, were included Radicals and Communists dangerous to the peace of the island.

Mr. Gompers' letter to the Porto Rican leaders, which is made public with his authorization, says that "The American Federation of Labor has every confidence in Mr. Iglesias."

"I am certain," Mr. Gompers says, "that the people of Porto Rico will rally behind him in the coming campaign. He is true to Porto Rico and to the Republic of the United States. He has fought with all his might against the secessionists. He has struggled as best he could against the encroachments of the owners of the industries in Porto Rico to lower the standards of the mass of the people. The American Federation of Labor and I have absolute confidence in the integrity of Santiago Iglesias, therefore, to serve the people of Porto Rico."

Mr. Gompers also declared that the Socialist Party of Porto Rico, as a party directly representing popular and laboring interests, is entitled to the moral support of the Federation.

The other two parties of Porto Rico have formed a coalition against the Iglesias Party, and the election this fall will thus be fought between the Unionist-Republican bloc and the Porto Rican Socialist Party.



From Los Angeles to Bangor

Swift's Premium Brand, with its reputation for uniform goodness, is of long standing. It has behind it more than thirty years of leadership in scientific curing and smoking.

As early as 1889, Swift & Company's products had received highest awards at international expositions. One of the four medals awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1889 was for Premium smoked meats, and another was for "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard.

Premium Hams and Bacon were acknowledged the best then. They are better today. Laboratory control, constant, steady experiments, more careful selection, and painstaking care assure you of better meat with unfailing regularity.

Premium Hams are uniformly mild and delicious whether purchased in Los Angeles, in Bangor, or in Miami.

The pre-eminent position of Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon is indicative of the development of the packing industry—to which Swift & Company has contributed no small part in carrying to the table of the millions "More Meat and Better Meat."

This service is performed at a profit from all sources averaging only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company



INDUSTRY RECRUITS STUDENT WORKERS

Boston School Vocational Bureau Selects Pupils Best Suited to Positions Offered

More young people going into business from the public schools today "go out with a learning attitude, rather than with a know-it-all attitude," Miss Susan J. Ginn, director of vocational guidance in Boston's public schools, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

At the same time that the department encourages the student to have confidence in the things that he does know and to go on to the next thing, it undertakes to make the child realize that there is a great deal that he still needs to know, even about his own work. This is part of what the department means by "right relation to industry."

That the work of the department is worth while seems to be proved by the return of employers for workers, year after year, as well as by the success and happiness of the young folk in their positions. Employers are finding it a saving in time and cost to turn to the schools for their "help," Miss Ginn says. Instead of picking out someone more or less haphazard who responds to an advertisement, they employ a selected worker from the school.

The department makes it its business to know the boy or girl, the industry and the work. It keeps a personal record of each applicant for a position. It has his scholastic record, his employer's test, a record of his experience and what he wants to do, or his ambition, and so can tell fairly accurately just which of the applicants will prove most satisfactory.

If the department is not familiar with a particular industry or work when a call comes for employees, it is investigated before the child is sent. Certain requirements are insisted upon before a child is recommended. When they are met the school does all it can to supply the need, both by getting the right person for the job and then co-operating in any way that may be needed to secure the right adjustment between employer and employee.

That is less difficult than it used to be, for both the schools and the employer have several years of experience in working together. The schools have a better understanding of preparatory needs and employers are beginning to realize that they are dealing with children straight from the classroom, not with experienced workers. There are, therefore, more reasonable in their requirements.

Another element that is leading to more satisfactory results is the more mature age and greater amount of schooling the average young applicant for work has to his credit. Children are staying in school longer. They go to high school as a matter of course. The high school diploma now represents the first unit of achievement to which the average child looks, whereas the completion of the grammar grades formerly was the goal. The college occupies the position the high school once did, the thing beyond, to which many aspire and a growing number attain, and which marks the first break in the educational chain.

Miss Ginn's department is gathering statistics on this feature of education. She recently has sent out 1000 or more letters to employers telling them that many graduates of Boston schools are ready for work, permanent or through the summer, afternoon and Saturday work, and that the Boston School Committee, through the Vocational Guidance Department, is interested in helping as many as possible to find employment. Students between the ages of 14 and 21 years are supplied for all kinds of business, industrial and miscellaneous work.

'ELEPHANT' PRINTS PARTY PROMISES

State Republic Monthly Outlines Campaign Issues

That every woman may have a clear understanding of what the Republican Party stands for in the present campaign, each of the 27 planks in the Republican platform are printed summarily in the July issue of the Massachusetts Elephant, published by the Massachusetts Council of Women. Sketches of Republican candidates for office, an article on "Education and the Republican Party," by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, a statement of benefits already achieved by prohibition, a review of legislative progress in Massachusetts and notes from the national Republican convention, are other features of the July number.

There appears, also, a statement of the purpose of the Massachusetts Council of Women, as follows:

The Massachusetts Council of Women is a state organization composed of enrolled Republican men and women willing to help with the work of extending the Republican principles and making the Republican Party a greater avenue through which the will of the people may be expressed.

A realization was forced upon the attention of the pioneer women workers that, in order to maintain and extend the interests of the Republican Party, there must be an organization within the party which will enable its members effectively to express themselves along party lines, and encourage more active and intelligent participation in government.

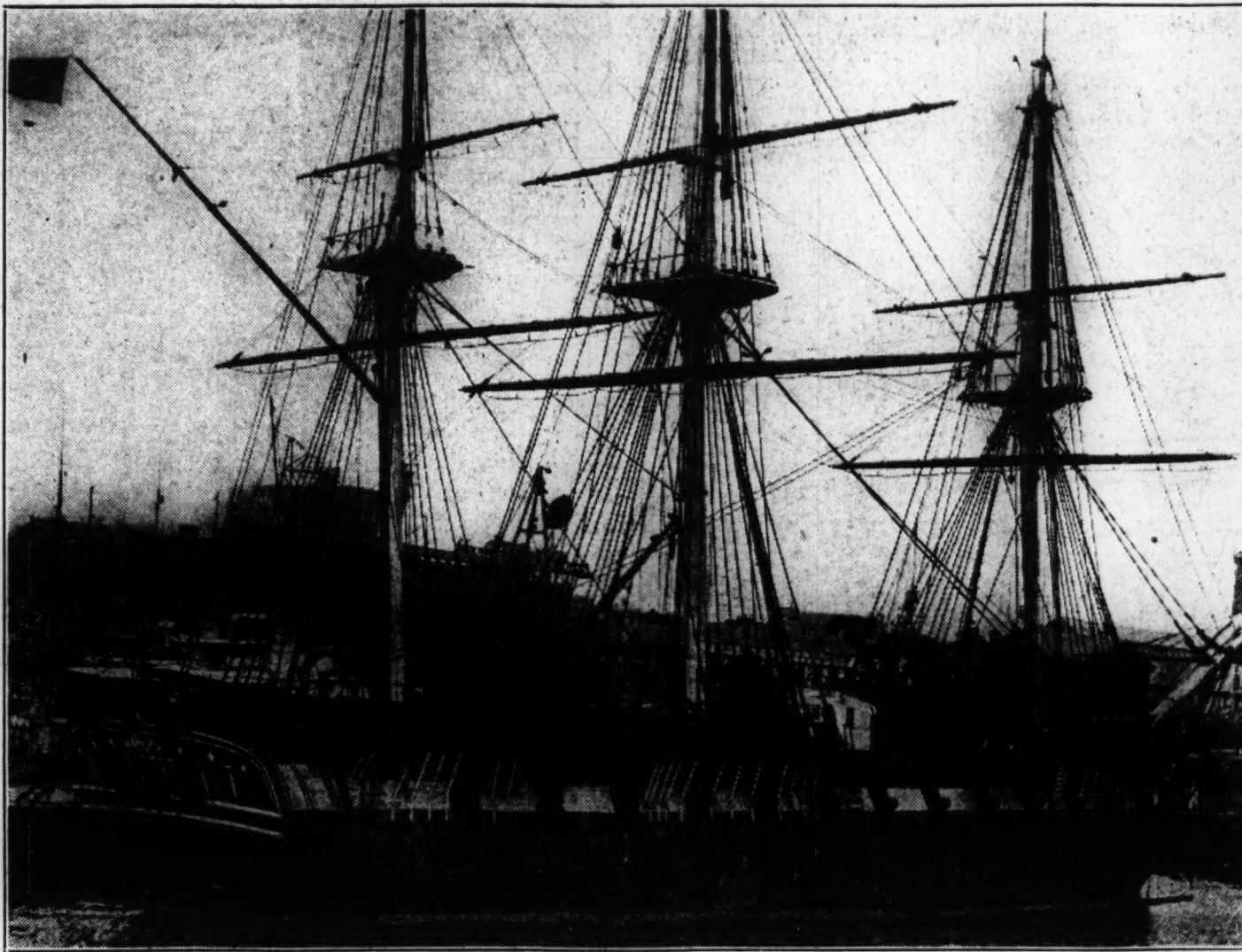
The council recognizes the Republican State Committee as the governing body of the party, and plans to work in co-operation with it. The work of the council supplements, but does not duplicate, the work of the clubs.

All enrolled Republicans, men and women, are eligible for membership in the council upon payment of an annual fee, and are cordially invited to ally themselves with the organization.

The different avenues of work of the council will be outlined, from time to time, in the Elephant, published by the council in the interests of Republican women.

Mrs. Frank B. Hall of Worcester is editor and manager of the Massachusetts Elephant. Mrs. Frank R. Batchelder of Worcester is treasurer and circulation manager.

A Mute Appeal to America's Patriotic Citizens



U. S. S. CONSTITUTION TIED UP AT BOSTON NAVY YARD

Navy Secretary Upholds Plea to Preserve "Old Ironsides"

Famed Frigate Constitution Needs Instant Attention, Survey Shows, During Mr. Wilbur's Visit

"First, I want to see the frigate, Constitution," said Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, as he stepped out of his motor car at the Boston Navy Yard on his first official visit since taking office. Officers at the navy yard took him aboard the famous ship immediately.

The Secretary observed with consternation the crumbling timbers, the evidences everywhere about the ship of the rapid approach of disintegration. He expressed himself as strongly convinced that the work outlined as imperative for its preservation should be undertaken at the earliest possible opportunity in order that this ship, so immortally bound up with the naval history of the Nation, shall not be lost to posterity. He said also that he, as chief officer of the navy, was powerless to authorize the commencement of work before the appropriation bill, introduced in the last Congress, has been approved.

Pressure of business characterized the closing weeks of Congress, and the bill was allowed to pass over to the next session. There is strong anticipation, among individuals and organizations interested in the notable relics of the country's history, that considerable effort will be made to find other means of underwriting the work in order that next Congress may not have opportunity to render the frigate impossible of preservation.

The question has been raised as to whether individuals or such organizations as are interested in the work could not underwrite the necessity. Whether such a measure might not be taken, to be construed either in the light of a temporary loan or as a permanent expression of the citizenry in the national suitability of preserving such a relic. Experts in shipping point out emphatically that there is little time to be lost in decision.

When Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote "Old Ironsides" the consternation manifested in England concerning the possibility that the Admiralty would consider allowing the Nelson flagship to be broken up was fresh in the public mind.

For historical reasons the Constitution deserves preservation. It was launched in 1797 at Hartford's shipyard, and its peculiarly brilliant naval career may have been said to begin in 1803.

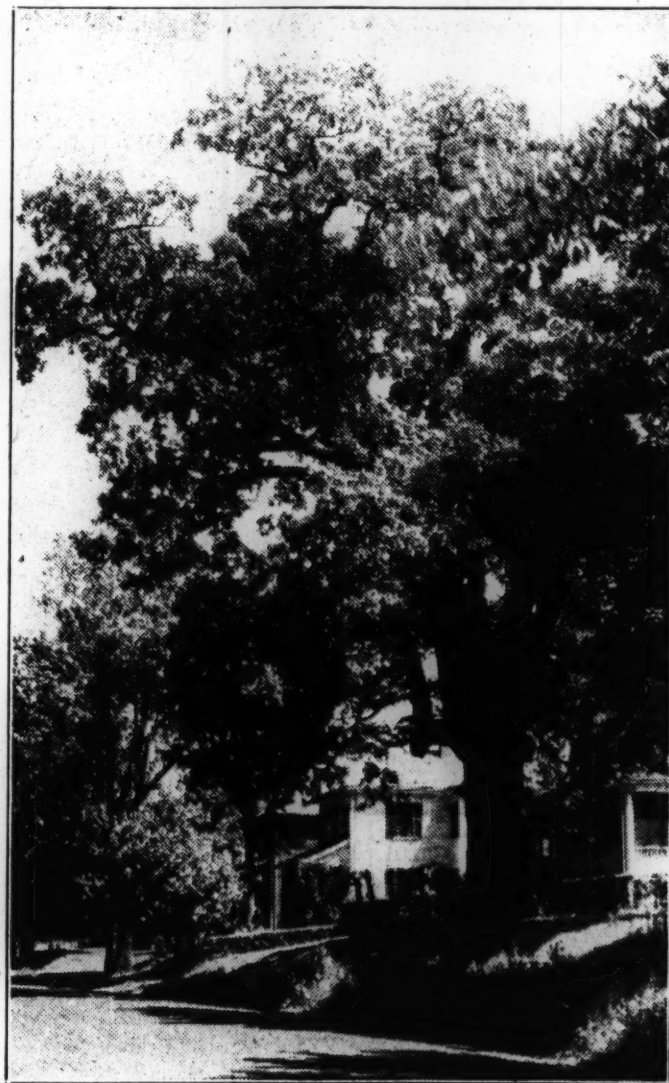
When the war of 1812 broke out, Capt. Isaac Hull was commanding it. He was on a mission in Europe carrying specie for the payment of a debt to Holland. The Constitution was shadowed then, but not attacked by British men-of-war. But in July of the same year a squadron of British vessels did pursue it, and wage a lively scrimmage. However, by excellent seamanship and fine sailing, it escaped, to engage in the spectacular encounter with the Guerrière off the Grand Banks later.

Originally the Constitution, a ship of 1533 tons, was meant to be a "two-decker," but it was cut to the specifications of a frigate. Frigates originally were large open boats without guns, which were devised for use by the Portuguese in the East Indies in

the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But the Seven Years War (1756-63) marked the definite adoption of the frigate as a standard class of vessel, coming next to the ships of the line and used for cruising and scouting purposes. Frigates, then, were three-masted, full-rigged and the main armament was on the single deck with auxiliary armament on the poop and forecabin. Between 30 and 40 guns was the customary fitting.

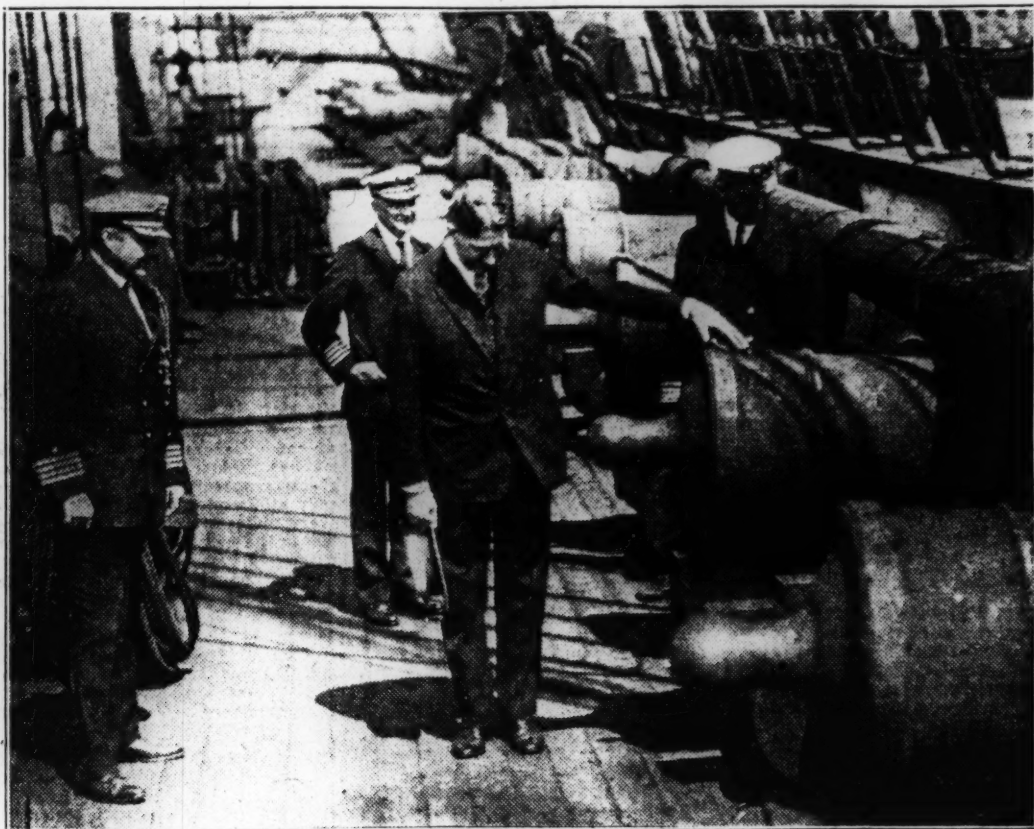
When the Constitution was being built \$75 was offered for an elm tree in Dedham, later known in the chronicles of famous New England trees as the "Avery Elm." The offer was not accepted and the elm remained where it was, to acquire with the passing years the dignity and symmetry which characterizes so many of the old New England trees. Now the timbers of the Constitution are crumbling. The "Avery Elm" cannot be secured now for its reconditioning. Each day counts in the measures necessary to prevent the ship's disintegration. The Government authorization for the work cannot be made until fall at the earliest. There is delay also to be anticipated in the ordinary mechanical processes of Congress. In the meantime the Constitution, tied up at its wharf in Charlestown at the Boston Navy Yard, mutely questions whether it will be enabled to survive. The answer must be made by patriotic citizens.

The Avery Oak at Dedham



Builders of Old Ironsides Offered \$75 for This Tree

Navy Head Inspects "Constitution" Guns



Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in Center. Left: Capt. Walter Gherardi, Aide. Right: Rear Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commandant of Boston Navy Yard. Back: Captain Garton.

AMERICAN LEGION SESSION CALLED

State Unit to Discuss Constitution and Elect Officers

Call to the sixth annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, has just been issued to all posts by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, department commander. The meeting will be held at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 21 to 23.

Election of delegates and alternates to the annual convention of the national American Legion, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15 to 19, will be a prominent item of business. Other purposes of the convention include the amendment of the department constitution and election of officers.

Each post of the legion in Massachusetts will be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every 100 paid up members in good standing on the rolls of the post.

The convocation will be called to order in the Wendell Hotel at 10 o'clock on Aug. 21 by General Edwards. After an invocation by Rev. George P. O'Connor of Roxbury, department chaplain, the delegates will be welcomed to Pittsfield by Mayor Charles W. Power.

THREE TEXTILE MILLS REOPENED IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass., July 17 (Special)—A much brighter aspect prevails in the textile situation in this city this week with the reopening of three large mills, the Massachusetts, the Tremont & Suffolk, and the Merrimack.

It was stated at the Massachusetts mills that some departments are to operate four days a week while others will work only three. The mill has been closed for three weeks. Employees of the New England Southern mills, formerly the International Cotton mills, are averaging 48 hours per week. Sheetings are made at this plant. There was no shutdown at the Appleton mills but the working force was curtailed and the hours reduced. At present about 90 per cent of the regular force is on a three-day-a-week schedule.

VERMONT EDUCATION DRIVE RAISES RURAL SCHOOL RANK

Commissioner Would Revise Standardization Credit Plan to Give More Weight to Academic Achievement

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 17 (Special)—The state Board of Education has under consideration a plan proposed by Clarence H. Dempsey, Commissioner of Education, to revise the present system of standardization of schools. The new plan would differ from the old in the distribution of credits, dividing the rating of the schools into two parts. The first would include building, grounds and equipment, using the same requirements and suggestions as at present, but giving these requirements larger credits, so that a perfect score in these respects would be 100 points.

The second feature would deal with the teachers' efficiency and the work of the pupils, who together might earn a total of 100 credits on definite achievements. A school under this plan that could secure a total of 150 credits would be rated as a "standard" school, one securing 10 credits a "superior" school.

The present plan gives a total of 100 credits, which includes the rating of both the plant and the teachers' activities. The proposed plan would distinguish more clearly between schools and would tend to clearness and simplicity, in Mr. Dempsey's judgment. Under the system now in force, the teacher and pupils are able to secure 40 per cent of the credits which a standard school may achieve, while under the new plan the teacher and pupils would be able to secure 50 per cent of the credits.

A proposition also is under consideration to extend the system of credits to all schools in the State. They apply now only to rural schools and not to those in towns and villages. The schools in the larger places will respond to the encouragement, it is thought, as well as the schools in the rural districts.

Vermont has made great progress since the state-wide movement for better rural schools began three years ago. At that time, Mr. Dempsey explains, a simple but careful survey showed that while some buildings were in excellent condition, the great majority were lacking in one or more important particulars—lighting, ventilation, sanitary facilities, equipment, grounds and the like.

A score card was drawn up by which the schools could be rated. The first survey showed that less than two per cent of the rural schools could be rated as standard; the majority lacking 45 to 60 points on the scale of 100. Where there were scarcely a score of standard schools in Vermont in 1921, there now are 52 standard schools and 24 superior schools. Three towns—Hartford, Barton and Westmore—have made all their rural schools standard or superior.

The 76 schools that have met requirements of the rating card are divided among the counties as follows: Addison 3, Bennington 6, Caledonia 3, Chittenden 4, Essex 4, Franklin 3, Orange 9, Orleans 17, Rutland 15, Washington 3, Windham 3, Windsor 11. Scores of other schools have been improved and lack but a few points of standardization. Hundreds of others have made excellent beginnings. The average rating of all the rural schools in the State has been raised nearly 20 points in three years.

Assistance has been given by women's clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution and similar organizations. An inspiring feature of the movement is the enthusiasm and effective work shown by the teachers themselves in enlisting public support and raising money by entertainments for school improvements.

Help has been given by the offer of Miss Emily Proctor of four prizes for one-room schools which show the most improvement between March 1 and Sept. 1 of this year. Sixty schools are entered in the contest. From the sum of \$3000 is available, to be paid at the rate of \$100 per town in the order of completion of standardization projects.

FRUIT PRODUCERS TO STUDY SYSTEM

Eminent Pomologists on Program at Agricultural College

AMHERST, Mass., July 15 (Special)—J. H. Gourley of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, formerly of New Hampshire University, heads the list of pomologists who will speak on the fruit growers' program during "Farm and Home Week" at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 29 to Aug. 1. The Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association convenes here at this period and numerous farm implement manufacturers will exhibit their orchard machinery. From 150 to 200 growers from various parts of the State will attend.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning tractors, extension harrows and light draft cultivators will begin to crawl through the orchards. The keener growers shortly will branch off to follow B. D. Drain of the college, who will identify the more serious fruit pests. Mr. Gourley will discuss "Soil management and fertilization in the Apple Orchard." At 2:30 the gathering will tour the small fruit plantations and the vineyards, experiments on which already point toward sweepingly different practices from those now employed.

Some of the experiments will answer these puzzles: Is a heavy mulch better than cultivation? Is cultivation better than sod-and-nitrate on a medium loam? Is the northern spy really one of the best stocks for top-working? Eleven hundred trees in all sorts of variety combinations will answer that question. Does a "central leader" tree grow as fast as the vase-formed tree. What is the effect of nitrate on pears? Does the Cortland apple make as fine a tree to handle as the McIntosh? The oldest Cortland in the State is growing here.

At the fruit growers' dinner Mr. Davenport of the state association will call upon E. C. Stacy, general secretary of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, for a report of the proposed fall "Apple Week." W. R. Cole of the college will explain advertising exhibits, and A. W. Lombard of the state Department of Agriculture, will discuss competitive fruit exhibits.

Wednesday, the manufacturers will exhibit their spraying and dusting apparatus, and F. E. Cole will cite some unprofitable common practices. A. I. Bourne and W. L. Doran, also of this college, will describe the effects of these sprays on the pests. Mr. Cheno-weth will grind up apples in his cider mill to show that early Red Astrachan and Yellow Transparent apples will yield to the basis of a good beverage.

"As a rule," he explained this morning to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "the juice from early apples is sold only as apple juice. It contains much acid and sugar, and cider men prefer to keep the sparkling name of cider for the fall product; that is sweeter. But I think I will be able to show these growers how to utilize their surplus summer apples in this new product."

Mr. Gourley will discuss "The Pollination Question in the Modern Orchard," and Joseph H. Putnam, county agent of Franklin County has the subject "Holding our markets against outside competition." George A. Drew of Greenwich, Conn., will present "Pear growing in New England as one means of diversifying orchard enterprises. A display of horticultural by-products will show how surplus or unmarketable raw fruits can be utilized.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS

WORCESTER, July 17 (Special)—The twentieth annual summer congress and camp meeting of the eastern department of the Scandinavian Salvation Army will open at the camp grounds of the Belmont Street Salvation Army Corps July 26 and will continue until Aug. 2 inclusive. Maj. Thomas Gabrielson of Boston, commander of the Boston division, and Mrs. Gabrielson will have charge of the congress.

MODERN SCHOOLS CALLED SUPERIOR

Prof. Wilson Upholds Present-Day Education in Summer School Address

Declaring that the public schools of today are of higher grade and are turning out better prepared students than ever before in their history, H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools in Berkeley, Calif., member of the faculty of the University of California and author of educational books, spoke yesterday on criticisms of the schools, at Boston University Summer School. On Friday at 1 p. m. he will address the students of the School of Education, at the invitation of Dean H. H. Wilde of the school, at a luncheon to be served at Hotel Westminster. He will tell then of the educational situation in California.

Other lectures of public interest are to be given at Boston University on Thursday afternoons throughout the summer. Alexander H. Rice, director of the summer school announced. The usual summer series of organ recitals will be held this year every Tuesday afternoon at 4 p. m. in the First Church in Boston, Marlborough and Berkeley streets. John P. Marshall will give the programs. Professor Marshall will also organize a choir of summer session students.

Answers Criticisms

Professor Wilson said, in part: It is charged that too many children are going to school too long a time, that they do not soon enough become economic producers. For this criticism there are two answers. The first is that the trend of all legislation recently has been toward a longer school year and a longer school-life for the child, and the movement expresses the wish of the people. The second is that the efforts of the people to legislate child labor laws shows their intention to prevent children from leaving school early. Whenever you find a man talking about the children going to work earlier you'll find he's discussing somebody else's child, whom he'd like to hire, not his own children.

There are those who look fondly back over their own childhoods and complain that the modern schools are not so good as the little red affairs on the hill. In this connection we have measurable results to offer in contradiction, the so-called Scituate test and the Boston test. Wherever tests of this sort have been made, including Berkeley, encouraging evidence that the modern scholar makes a higher average score than he did in 1846 results, and this despite the fact that in 1846 the public school students were a selected group, whereas now the compulsory school law made the attendance a composite of everything from the sub-normal up.

Outlines School Costs

Another man that is heard is that the school systems are costing too much, and that the municipalities or states must make a radical economy under the strain. In answer to this it is only necessary to point out a few facts based on the school cost of the United States. In 1920, although there had been, of course, an actual increase in the amount spent for schooling over 1913, there was an actual decrease in the changing power of \$236,000,000. In addition there was a great increase in the school population, so that the actual amount spent per child was greatly decreased. During the one year, 1920, the capital worth of the United States increased \$70,000,000,000. All we of the schools need to do to confute those who attack the modern schools is to get the facts before them. The petty politicians and other critics are simply misinformed. But we must not sit apologetically before we have something at stake and it is our responsibility to see that the facts about the schools become known.

AUGUSTA-BELFAST HIGHWAY PLANNED

Modern Turnpike Asked to Make Possible Year-Round Travel

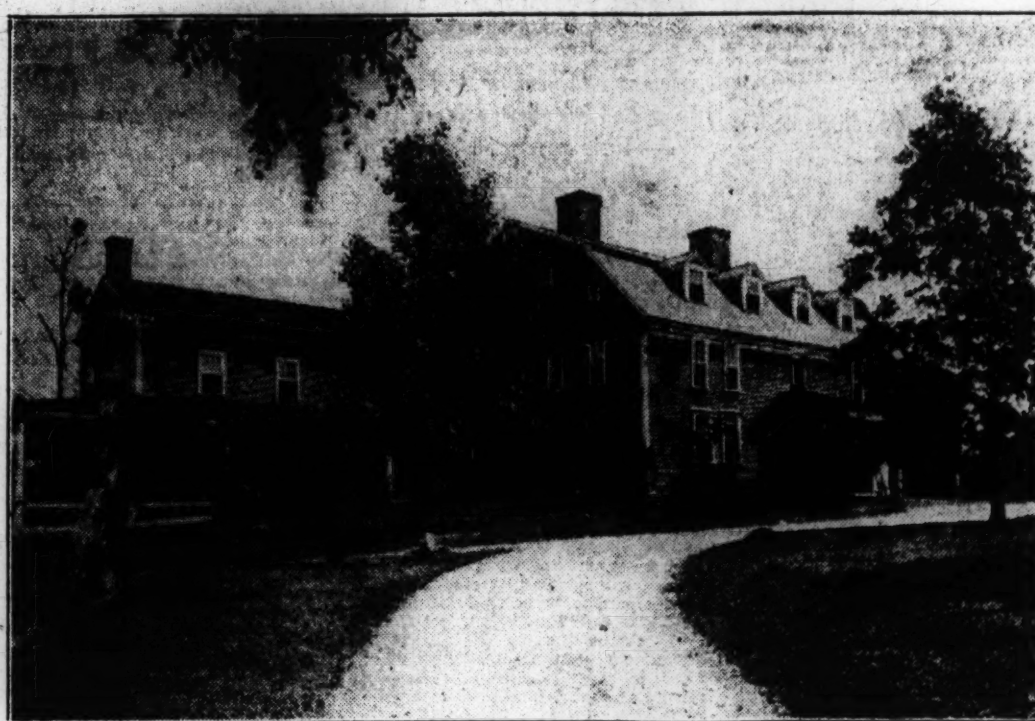
AUGUSTA, Me., July 17 (Special)—"Augusta to Belfast" is the highway slogan over 22 square miles of Maine territory. The Augusta-Belfast Highway Club has been formed, with an active organization in both cities, naming H. B. Wilson of Belfast as president, George R. Webber of Augusta as secretary and treasurer and James Dinmore of Palermo, O. E. Frost of Belfast, A. W. Brooks of Augusta, A. J. Skidmore of Liberty and John K. Gray of Belmont as directors. These officials will carry to the next Legislature the need for such a road and the material benefits which would accrue therefrom.

Already 17 representatives to the next session of the Legislature have pledged to support a highway bond issue at the January term. The highway commission is on record that when the State Legislature makes necessary preparations this road will be among the first to be considered. The proposed highway would wind through hilly farming and wooded country, the route from Augusta touching South China, Palermo, Liberty, North Seabrook, Belmont and so to Belfast.

This highway—if it were permanently improved—would be a focal point from a large territory west of Augusta for Belfast, Bangor and Bar Harbor tourist travel. A line drawn from Poland Springs, Auburn, Lewiston through Augusta to Belfast would be almost straight. The highway would be a trunk line from Lewiston and Auburn and all points west to the seashore centers of the central Maine coastline. Via the Atlantic Highway, taking Brunswick as a starting point, through Bath, Wiscasset, Rockland and Camden, the distance is 100 miles. Via the International Trail from Brunswick to Augusta is 33 miles and from Augusta over the proposed highway to Belfast 46 miles more, totaling a distance of 79 miles, a slightly shorter route and one which does away with congested traffic conditions at the Bath-Wiscasset Ferry.

Approximately 11 towns in Kennebec County, 18 towns in Waldo County, one town in Lincoln County and two towns in Knox County would benefit directly or indirectly by such a highway. It would mean a better and easier market for every farmer who lives along or adjacent to the route, as well as increased business to both Augusta and Belfast.

Historic Site Will Be Scene of Picnic



Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass., to Which Henry Ford Has Invited Middlesex Farmers.

Farmers Will Hold Old-Time Picnic at Historic Wayside Inn

Henry Ford's Colony to Be Thrown Open to Middlesex County Folk for Fourth Annual Reunion

The latch-string of Henry Ford's Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., will be out on Wednesday, August 13, for the Middlesex County farmers and their families for their fourth annual picnic. The occasion will be patterned after an old-fashioned country fair, made the more realistic by the relics which the automobile manufacturer has gathered to make this a museum of early New England.

It is expected that Mr. Ford will be present himself to extend greetings to the 2000 or more guests. The privilege of holding the picnic here was made possible because of Mr. Ford's interest in agriculture and boys' and girls' clubs.

Thus again is the Inn coming into its own as in the past when it was kept by Lyman Howe, the "Landlord" of Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn. The picnic which is under the combined auspices of the Middlesex County Extension Service and Farm Bureau of which L. W. Dean of Waltham and Raymond L. Clapp are managers, respectively, both being assisted in the arrangements by Mr. Dean of the department of agriculture connected with the Extension Service.

Scouts Serve Lunch

A regular picnic lunch will be served at noon at which it is expected, Girl Scouts from Cedar-Crest, Waltham (a group which has been notably successful under the care of Mrs. James J. Storror of Boston), will assist in serving. A tent, 30 by 90 feet, will be pitched. Seats from the Millwood Hunt Club will be used in the construction of a temporary grandstand under the supervision of Nathaniel I. Bowditch, of Framingham Center, president of the board of trustees for County Aid to Agriculture.

Included in the day's program will be a parade of floats and decorated automobiles, agricultural exhibits, acquaintance rings and singing, a poultry show, a play festival for boys and girls, a band concert and athletic contests. To the town in each of the four sections into which the county is divided, winning the most points in the field sports and having the largest percentage of members present a banner will be presented. Cash prizes will be awarded to the best decorated floats in the parade. An address on the "Agricultural Outlook" will be given by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, to be followed by "Our College" by Edward N. Lewis, president Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Dairy Product Exhibit

Throughout the day the New England Dairy Council, under the supervision of Prof. W. P. B. Lockwood, assisted by Miss Eleanor Clapp, will have an exhibit, showing the values of dairy products. Their famous "mechanical cow," which was exhibited at last year's Ayrshire show in Mechanics Building, Boston, will, it is expected, be on hand to do its day's work.

The inspection of the Wayside Inn will be in charge of the regular hostess and assistants, aided by several girls from the Framingham Normal School. Each of the rooms regularly open to the guests and visitors will be made available to those who wish to see Mr. Ford's collection of antiques.

The Middlesex County Bulletin, the editor of which is Louis B. Talbot, grandson of Mrs. Abigail Ogden, a cook at the Wayside Inn during its long ownership by Lyman Howe, especially exhorts its subscribers to inspect the kitchen of the inn. The huge crane hangs within the fireplace, a crude grinder is suspended from the mantel, while the mortars and pestles for grinding the meals rest on the tables near by, as does the churn used to make butter.

Historic Residence Open

An opportunity will be given for those who wish to inspect the many varied editions of Longfellow's works, which Mr. Ford has collected, as well as autographed letters and other relics pertaining to the poet. One may examine the furniture and furnishings of the interior which has been preserved in much of its original atmosphere.

In the carriage house may be seen the coach in which General Lafayette, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth is being celebrated, was recently celebrated, once rode. On the Way-

side property one may see at most any time the team of oxen, used in ploughing and carrying loads, which helps the visitor to visualize better the genial old colonial days.

It is understood that Mr. Ford is to maintain here two farms, one conducted with the old method and crude implements, and the other with modern methods and latest inventions.

MANY INTERESTS PROTECT THE CAT

Walter D. Pope Discusses Care of Animals

While the family is sojourning at seaside or mountain the plight of pussy is a matter of no small concern to those persons who remain in town, to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to the Animal Rescue League. And those persons and organizations know that when those same families return to town there will be hundreds more wandering among the untended houses of woodland and beach.

Walter D. Pope who has given the last 16 years of his time, without pay, to the M. S. P. C. A., because of his love for animals, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he thought that much of this needless suffering of what once were household pets, might be prevented. The cat is sensitive to disturbances of any kind, Mr. Pope pointed out, and when the family begins to pack he flees.

The thing to do, Mr. Pope says, is to keep a close lookout on the cat for several days before leaving, in order to find out where she goes, and if possible to keep her housed on the day of departure.

As for persons who willfully abandon animals there are just two things to be done, educate them and have adequate legislation; Massachusetts is greatly in need of both, yet Massachusetts leads in humane treatment of animals.

Plenty of fresh, clean, cool water should be supplied to animals at all times and especially in summer, Mr. Pope says. The best food for both cats and dogs is scraps from the table, not necessarily mixed together. Milk, fish and a little meat should be given both cats and dogs. A dish of fresh water in the yard will be appreciated by animals. If it is desired to attract birds the dish should have a rough surface such as stone, on which they can grip their feet.

NEW ENGLAND APPLE CROP ABOVE AVERAGE

WAKEFIELD, Mass., July 17 (Special)—Farmers' reports from the different New England states indicate that apple conditions up to July 1 were much more favorable than average, and 13 per cent better than last year for New England as a whole, according to a bulletin just issued by the New England Crop Reporting Service. In percent of a normal outlook July 1 the figures are: Maine 85; New Hampshire 88; Vermont 87; Massachusetts 82; Rhode Island 84; Connecticut 82; New England 85.2. Earlier varieties reported better than later ones. Baldwin and McIntosh are mostly a moderate crop.

The United States crop of barrel apples, according to July 13 percent above last year and 25 per cent above average. But box apples show a 30 per cent decrease from last year and 12 per cent below average. For the entire crop the July 1 outlook is for a production 93.9 per cent of last year and 109.1 per cent of the five-year average.

HOME WORK ENTERS IN SHOE NOVELTIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 17 (Special)—Few of the visitors to the Boston Shoe Exposition and Style Show who admire the extensive array of novelty shoe styles on exhibition realize that much of the work done on some of those shoes is not done within the four walls of the modern shoe factory but rather by women in their spare time at home. The novelty styles such as gore shoes and the beaded-gore shoes at present have a particular prominence and are very popular throughout the United States. Nearly 500 women are employed by one concern alone in this city in the work of beading gores and a great many of them do this work in their homes. There is a constant demand for this kind of work.

JAILING DRIVERS WHO DRINK URGED

Connecticut Commissioner Condemns Nol-Prossing Habit

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (Special)—Robbins B. Stoekel, commissioner of motor vehicles in Connecticut, in a statement issued yesterday recommends severe discipline as a necessary means of stamping out willful offenses against the motor vehicle law, naming as the worst offense driving while intoxicated. Mr. Stoekel deprecates the nol-prossing of cases for a sum of money, arguing that the practice is valueless in so far as any effort to make better driving through discipline is concerned. He says:

In many of the courts it has become a practice for the prosecutor to nol-pross many of the cases for a sum of money, as one of its elements, a characteristic which makes it operate in a manner which does not deter.

This feature is the desirability to the person who is accused of keeping his case out of court, whether he is guilty or not. It is a practice in actual operation sometimes results in an agreement on the part of an individual to pay a comparatively small sum of money rather than stand trial and suffer the publicity involved. The theory on which a prosecuting officer works is that his office shall be a deterrent to offenses.

While the payment of a sum of money is to some extent such a deterrent, it does not, in its broad effect, carry out the principles of the administration of justice through example. While there are undoubtedly many cases where a nolle prosequi for a sum of money will accomplish desired results, owing to particular conditions of fact and evidence, yet it is also true that every case which is serious enough to involve the payment of any sum of money at all substantially is serious enough to require enforcement of the motor vehicle law through courts is becoming better standardized and more and more severe. Cases are being handled in every particular from the standpoint of safety on the highways. The argument of safety is getting into the public mind as the necessity for it increases.

It is coming to be expected of a court that it will protect the public against the menace of the reckless driver. It is especially true that willful offenders receive treatment which they ought to have. The offense of driving while intoxicated is punished much more often by imprisonment from the standpoint of comparison of the statistics indicates great hope that the discipline by both police and courts will soon be so severe as to stamp out the willful offenders.

WILLIAM H. PRENEY NAMED ACCOUNTANT

Comptroller J. C. McCormack of the State commission on administration and finance has appointed William H. Preney an accountant in his office. He will begin his new duties on Monday.

Mr. Preney is a veteran of the World War and by his rehabilitation became an accountant. With several other veterans he formed the State Public Safety and headed the list of eligibles. Auditor Alonzo Cook called for accountants from the civil service list, refused to appoint Preney because of lack of experience, but the subject was a matter of discussion by several legislative committees when Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the American Legion, claimed the auditor refused to appoint from the top of the list.

COMMISSION ORDERS CROSSING IMPROVED

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., July 17 (Special)—A decree issued by the Public Utilities Commission orders that the railroad crossing in South Portland, commonly known as the Skunk Hill crossing, with its approaches, be altered and rebuilt so as to provide for public safety. The Portland Terminal Company is designated in the decree to manage and execute the work.

Plans for the new crossing have been made by the state highway commission. They call for the removal of the present superstructure, the stone wings of the present east abutment and the entire west abutment. A new concrete abutment is to be built to take the place of the westerly one, and the easterly one is to be extended on the north end and new concrete wing walls are to be built.

EMERGENCY DRIVER PENALIZED

The registrar of motor vehicles today suspended the license of John J. Rohen of Adams Street, Roxbury, driver of the Boston consolidated emergency wagon. The specific cause for the suspension is that he was operating his truck through Leverett Street, which was filled with children at the time, at a reckless rate of speed.

SHOE EXPOSITION INCREASES BUYING

Show Closes Tonight With Final Style Exhibit

Today is Chamber of Commerce day at the National Shoe and Leather Exposition and Style Show, Inc., which closes tonight at Mechanics Hall. At noon Howard Connelly, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by officials of the Boston Chamber, inspected the style show. Tonight the directors and officials of the Boston Chamber, with those of other large cities in this section, will be the guests of the exposition at the evening style show.

Last night's style show, employing 150 models, men, women and children, drew a capacity crowd, and the styles in foot wear presented by the models were watched closely and heartily applauded. The style show tonight will close the show.

Officials of the exposition and manufacturers represented are greatly pleased at the large number of orders which have been placed. This exposition has set a record as a buying exhibition already. George Lenz, assistant to Chester J. Campbell, general manager of the show, said this morning. One of the features of this buying, Mr. Lenz added, was the large number of orders obtained from Canada and the far west. One large manufacturer represented at the show stated that he had already obtained 30 new Canadian customers at the exposition. The increased orders from the west and Canada will mark the turning of the tide for many manufacturers. Mr. Lenz believed, and he pointed out a steady improvement in conditions in the shoe industry, with the reopening of many factories and the employment of many operatives now idle.

Herman E. Lewis of Haverhill, president of the exposition, regards the increased buying as a turn from western low prices for shoes to New England. He declared to the officers of the exposition yesterday at an informal luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. He declared that many buyers are present at this show who have not hitherto shown any interest in New England shoes, and predicted a general return of prosperity for the shoe industry in this section.

GIANT SEA BOAT TAKES TO WATER

America's Largest Submarine Launched at Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 17 (Special)—The submarine V-1, launched this afternoon at the Portsmouth Navy Yard is twice as large as any submarine ever built in the United States. It is the first complete member of a fleet of nine sea-going submarines authorized by Congress on August 29, 1916.

This particular vessel was laid down October 21, 1920 and will be completed in October next. At the launching were Fred H. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire and George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes, Senators from this state. Provision was made by government ferries to transport 10,000 guests from the city to the Navy Yard to witness the spectacle.

The new submarine is designed to accompany a fleet at sea in any weather and to maintain the same speed as any fleet may be capable of. It is 341 feet long and 27 feet broad and its displacement is 2164 tons and speed is 21 knots an hour on the surface and 10 knots and nine knots under the water.

BANANA EXPORTING GROWING IN MEXICO

That Mexico will be the greatest banana exporting country in the world within 10 years, providing stable conditions prevail, is the statement of John Q. Wood, American Consul at Vera Cruz, who arrived here today. Mr. Wood said the banana industry in Mexico is comparatively new. He said that Mexico will export about 3,000,000 stems of bananas this year, mostly to New Orleans, and that three large American companies are now interested in producing and exporting in Mexico. These companies also buy bananas from the independent growers.

Within two years, Mr. Wood says, Vera Cruz will be exporting 10,000,000 stems a year at the present rate of development, which is practically equal to the output of Jamaica. Only a small part of the land suited for banana cultivation has been developed as yet, according to Mr. Wood, who also said that there is ample labor available to that with stable conditions considerable extension of this industry is indicated.

CUSTOMS PENALTIES TO STOP RUMRUNNING

PROVIDENCE, July 17 (Special)—To meet the demand that liquor smuggling into Rhode Island be stopped, Norman S. Case, district attorney, has ordered prosecutions brought under the federal customs laws and not under the Volstead Law, which provides nominal fines only for first offenders. Violations of the customs laws, relative to smuggling, are punishable by fines and imprisonment.

Mr. Case made the announcement that the government would deal more sternly with the liquor smugglers in arranging seven men under the customs laws. He said that previously it had not been attempted to prosecute under the Volstead Law, but that now, with sentiment changed, he is confident prosecutions in jury trials will be successful.

BUS LINE LOSSES IN TEST CASE

FALL RIVER, July 17—The Interstate Limited Motor Coach Company was found guilty by Benjamin Cook, Associate Justice, yesterday, of a violation of the state laws. The case was a test by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and the New Haven railroad on the Municipal Court, and fined \$10, while Arthur L. Duclos, a driver, was fined the same amount. Both appealed. The court found both company and driver guilty of a violation of the state laws.

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Remarkable Play in State Tourney

Three Players Better Woodland Golf Course Competitive Record

NEWTON, Mass., July 17—If one may judge from the class of play shown by a number of the 114 golfers who yesterday qualified for the Woodland Golf Club, the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship which is being contested on the links of the Woodland Golf Club, the year's battle for the title was last year's. This was a remarkably high average for such a competition, but that is not all that marked the class of golf which was produced yesterday as the competitive record of 71 for the course was broken not less than three times by three different players.

The competitive record for the course was 71 and was held by M. J. Brady, who has just won the Metropolitan District open championship title, and J. P. Guilford of the home club, United States amateur champion in 1921. H. C. Paul of the Bellevue Golf Club was the first player to break the record when he made his first 18 holes in 70, going out in par 35 and coming home in one under those figures.

These new figures had stood only a few hours when A. P. Wade of the Meadowbrook Club went over the course in the afternoon with 71. Woodland was out in 31, four strokes under par, but required 38 on the homecoming journey, which was three over par.

It was hardly expected that these figures would be improved on, but Guilford turned in a remarkable card of 67 for his second 18 and this mark stood as the lowest for the day. The former champion went out in 31 and came home in 33. Guilford had only one 6 and three 5s in this round.

Low qualifying score honors for the 35 holes were shared by Guy E. Smith and F. D. Quimet, also of the Woodland Club and United States open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, at 144. Quimet, who is a former City player, during both rounds, turning in a 72 for each, while Guilford owed his low score to his brilliant 67 in the afternoon after having had a 77 in the morning.

Frae Burn Club was declared the winner of the Windler Shield for teams of five with lowest medal cards. Woodland came second with 733 and the Country Club third with 739. Woodland really led the shield through the fact that Quimet had to withdraw from match play due to a previous engagement. The team of five which was lost to the team and the sixth Woodland player to finish had a card of 163, which was 19 more than Quimet's. The cards of those who finished within the qualifying figures follow:

Player and Club	1st 2d Total
J. P. Guilford, Woodland	67 67 134
G. E. Smith, Woodland	72 72 144
A. P. Wade, Meadowbrook	71 72 143
H. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
F. C. Newton, The Country	72 71 143
F. C. Wright Jr., Albemarle	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
E. S. Stimpson, Brae Burn	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
J. M. Maps, Myopia	72 71 143
F. W. Crocker, Weston	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
H. C. Paul, Bellevue	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
E. P. Stratton, Brae Burn	72 71 143
H. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
A. M. Hoxie, Wollaston	72 71 143
M. W. Forrest, Vesper	72 71 143
J. M. Maps, Myopia	72 71 143
R. V. Cox, Tedesco	72 71 143
Joseph Norton Jr., Woodland	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
E. E. Lowery, Norfolk	72 71 143
R. W. Estabrook, The Country	72 71 143
H. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn	72 71 143
George Styffe, Green Hill	72 71 143
W. H. Marden, Brockton	72 71 143
R. C. Van Arsdale, Woodland	72 71 143
A. R. Corwin, Brae Burn	72 71 143

*Withdrawn from match play.

MAINE GASOLINE TAX NETS \$68,000

Collections Obtain Increasingly Larger Revenue

AUGUSTA, Me., July 17 (Special)—Approximately \$68,000 of the expected \$100,000 of gasoline tax was collected in the month of June, and the collections for July, August and September are expected to be even larger. No extra collectors or clerks are required to attend to the work, however, and the total expense of gathering the tax last year was only \$200. When asked if the tax is generally satisfactory State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford answered in the affirmative.

In regard to possible amendments of the gas tax law in the Legislature next winter, Mr. Hayford said he has heard some talk of raising the tax from 1 cent to 2 cents per gallon. He expressed the opinion that such a change were made, it would carry with it a certain number of exemptions on gasoline used for motor boats, farm tractors, manufacturing and cleansing purposes. He pointed out that exemptions would materially complicate the collection of the tax and would make it considerably more expensive than now.

Taxing to a digest of the gasoline law of the 37 states which have now adopted the practice of taxing internal combustion engine fuel, Mr. Hayford showed that although most of the states which had such a law prior to 1923 had the rate 12 or 13 of them in 1923 increased it to 2 or 3 cents. The average rate is 2 cents.

\$11,000 EMERGENCY FUND DISTRIBUTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17 (Special)—Distribution of checks amounting to more than \$11,000 in payment of board and lodging of children placed with private families was begun today by Dr. Asa S. Briggs, superintendent of the State Home and School Department, following the approval of the committee appointed by the Rhode Island Bankers Association. The various state institutions have been temporarily embarrassed by the hold-up of the annual appropriation by the Democratic legislature in the state Senate.

Philip B. Simonds, agent of the bankers' committee, said yesterday that the committee has received requests from the various state institutions to meet the pay rolls of these institutions for the month of June. The sums required by the several institutions, according to Mr. Simonds, will be advanced as soon as the necessary detail work is completed, which he declares probably will be the middle of next week.

FOUR MATCHES IN SINGLES TODAY

W. F. Johnson, Niles, and Rice Are Among the Survivors in Longwood Tennis

CHESTNUT HILLS, Mass., July 17 (Special)—The four remaining singles matches in the Longwood Cricket Club tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club and F. Johnson, Niles, and Rice, were the last of the day. The scores of the matches were: L. B. Rice of Longwood vs. Irving Weinstein, University of California; N. W. Niles of Longwood vs. Fritz McGraw of Lehigh University; and G. P. Gardner Jr. of Boston vs. L. N. White, University of Texas. Fourth round matches in the doubles division are also scheduled for today.

There were two upsets in yesterday's fourth-round singles matches. H. G. McKelher of New York and G. B. Emerson of Orange, N. J., both seeded players, fell by the wayside. McKelher was the second highest ranking player in the tournament, and Emerson is a star at Columbia University.

The New Yorker was put out of the tournament by White of Texas, who shares the intercollegiate doubles championship with L. A. Thalhimer, also of Texas. The scores of this match were: 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Emerson bowed to Weinstein after a battle lasting more than two hours, the score being 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, 10-8. It is interesting to note that the loser in each match won the first set and then lost three straight. Thalhimer was defeated by Gardner, rather than by Weinstein, as expected.

W. F. Johnson, Niles and Rice, the favorites, all came through their matches in fine style. It is true that the latter pair have not yet faced formidable opponents, but each 2-5 promise of making a bid for the bowl. Johnson defeated W. V. Tripp of Brooklyn, yesterday, allowing only one game. Niles defeated H. B. Shaw, after his opponent carried the first set to defeat. The scores were 7-5, 6-1, 6-2. Rice eliminated a Boston player in a N. H. Revere match.

H. L. Johnson Jr. of Waban, Mass., the lad who has made such an excellent showing, fell out yesterday, losing to H. C. Paul of Bellevue, but only after he had extended the quarter final play. He forced the Lehigh star to play two deuce sets at 8-6 each, and then won three games in the deciding set. Johnson served and volleyed with skill, but his ground strokes were so weak that he was forced to give in. Lang outscored H. C. Paul, one-time champion at Harvard University, at 19-8, 6-4, 6-1.

In the doubles event McKelher and Rice, one of the seeded teams, fell victims of Alan Harrington of Los Angeles, and F. H. Johnson of Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson Jr. advanced yesterday by the default of Harvey Bundy and A. Sweetser, and will meet the Texas state champion, H. C. Paul, in the quarter final play. The summary: LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES

Fourth Round
W. F. Johnson, Niles, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated W. V. Tripp, Brooklyn.
N. W. Niles, Niles, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated H. G. McKelher, New York.
L. B. Rice, Longwood, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated Irving Weinstein, University of California.
G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated L. N. White, University of Texas.
F. Johnson, Niles, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated H. B. Shaw, Boston.
H. L. Johnson Jr., Waban, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, defeated H. C

MILLIONS OF BRITISH WOMEN, 21 TO 30, LIKELY TO WIN BALLOT

Bill Lowering Age Limit for Suffrage Almost Certain to Pass—All Parties Expecting to Profit

By STANLEY HUGH

LONDON, July 5.—The women of Great Britain are an articulate force in British politics. To ascertain the truth of that statement one need only ask the men in politics; or hear what the women have to say in the House of Commons; or, better still, question their own political leaders.

If English women are a power in British politics, at the present time, it is altogether likely that they will become a much greater power in the immediate future. A bill now pending before the House of Commons, and which is almost certain of passage, will add to the roll of English voters the several millions of women in Great Britain between the ages of 21 and 30. The present law limits the vote, among women, to those 30 years of age and over. Just what this new law, which is strongly backed by Labor, will work in the course of British politics of the present is causing a great deal of speculation.

It is indicative of this concern for the future of the vote that Conservative politicians with whom I talked, were certain the new measure will be a Labor asset. Labor, on the other hand, is not at all sure but that the Conservatives will benefit. The Liberals hope to profit from the expected gains of both parties.

When I asked Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, what influence the new law would have on Labor's fortunes he declared it to be his conviction that the Conservatives would be most highly favored by the ballots of the new voters.

Servants Conservative, too. "There are," said Mr. Snowden, "a good many hundreds of thousands of domestic servants in Great Britain who will be enfranchised by the new law. There will be, I believe, as solidly Conservative as that of their employers—and that, in most cases, is very solid."

Mrs. Snowden, who, perhaps, has been more actively engaged than any other woman in England in the fight for equal suffrage, came to the rescue of Labor's hopes at this juncture with the declaration that "Mrs. Snowden prophesied, before the first woman's suffrage bill was passed that Conservatism would profit by it. Developments have not supported his predictions. Labor owes a great deal to the woman's vote for its rise to power. It is altogether possible that the newly enfranchised voters will be more favorable than we anticipate now."

"Whether it will help us or not," Mr. Snowden continued, "the fact that we are able to pass it at all is pretty good evidence of the way the world moves. Just this morning a famous declaration of Gladstone's came into my mind that will give you an idea of my meaning. It was at the time of an earlier franchise bill for men. The new proposal called for a lowering of the property qualification for voters. An amendment was introduced, the purpose of which was to lower the qualification still further. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, declared his unalterable opposition to the amendment stating that 'this measure will give the vote to the great mass of English workmen. That is something which I believe this body will never consent to do.'"

Action to Be Positive. Whatever the new voters may do with their ballot, there is plenty of evidence among those who are already enfranchised to indicate that they will do something definite. General elections are on the fall horizon in Great Britain, and with the Presidential campaign in the United States in mind, I made an effort to find out something of the way in which English women enter upon their job of political mobilization.

The three outstanding political figures among the women in England are all members of Parliament, each representing a different political party. Lady Astor, the first woman elected to the House of Commons, is a Conservative, so far, at any rate, as party affiliations go. Mrs. Wintlingham, who in two years in Parliament has successfully fought three elections, is a Liberal. Margaret Bondfield is the Labor Government's Undersecretary of State for Labor, and the first woman member of a British Cabinet.

Politics, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, "is no lapdog business," according to Lady Astor. "It is because English women take politics seriously that they are a force in the Government. There are a few here who dabble in it for sort of a day-time amusement, but those few, I am glad to say, are almost completely ignored by most of the women themselves."

Lady Astor declared that "the political education of Englishwomen is further advanced than of women in the United States. Women went into politics, over here, first in their own municipalities. That might well be laid down for a general policy of political procedure in every country. If the women refuse to take an interest in the job of cleaning up the politics that most directly affect their own homes, they can hardly be depended upon to accomplish anything in the more spectacular arena of national politics."

Advice—Begin at Home

And both Miss Bondfield and Mrs. Wintlingham, when I asked them what they would say to the women voters of the United States, declared: "Tell them to begin at home."

I met Miss Bondfield in her office in the House of Commons. If she is the first woman member of a British Cabinet there can be little doubt, from the manner in which she has taken hold of the duties of her office, that she is demonstrating the ability of Englishwomen to accept membership in the Government of Great Britain. Miss Bondfield is, first of all, in politics because of her interest in women. She has campaigned for the rights of workingwomen from the days when she was one of their number and knew from her own experience the need of this class for leaders who will defend their rights. And the kindness with which, in the midst of a whirlwind of affairs, she receives those who call upon her, and the straightforwardness of her answers to questions only remotely concerned with her duties indicate this wide background of experience.

"You see," she said, punctuating her remarks with decisive gestures with a lorgnette, "politics is becoming a part of the daily life of the women of Great Britain. It is no longer a matter of what is in a hazy distance, but something that is being reckoned in terms of homes and children and happiness. When you get the women of the country thinking of politics like that, there will be no more doubt about their influence." There was a great stack of papers on Miss Bondfield's desk. A liveried attendant entered and added a new stack. "This," said Miss Bondfield, pointing to the accumulation, "is my post-graduate course in politics. I think, perhaps, that political education, here in England, is further advanced than in the United States. That, probably, accounts for the fact that a greater interest seems apparent among the women here. You see we went through 30 years of strenuous campaigning before we won the right to vote. That campaigning was hard business, but it fitted thousands of British women to know their own political minds."

A 50-50 Proposition

Labor, Miss Bondfield made plain, is letting no opportunity pass which may be utilized to enlist the women's vote. She borrowed an American phrase, it was one of several she used, and declared that "so far as our party is concerned it is a 50-50 proposition between the men and women. The women, to be sure, hold most of their votes in the afternoon, whereas the men meet at night. But then, someone has to stay at home with the children so we arrange our meetings to give both sides of the house a chance." Miss Bondfield fails, completely, to conform to the grotesque pictures painted in some American papers of the English radicals in the Government. No one, scarcely, could be less revolutionary, in appearance, and a few, I am sure, could be less so in their declarations. The Communists she likened to "cubist paintings." "It is all part of this aftermath of war. I am not excited about the cubists and very little about the Communists. They will have their little day, but it will be a superficial day, and at its end sound sense will prevail."

By "sound sense," Miss Bondfield did not refer to Conservatism. "Stand-patism," she said, "is doomed. Progressively minded peoples are finding their voice in politics. The liberal groups, though in many places in a minority, are holding the balance of power in many governments. The time is coming when they will hold the power, itself. In the meantime, I would like to say that the great hope for the future lies not in British Labor, or in American liberals—but in the union of the liberal groups in both countries."

Her Job a Busy One

Mrs. Wintlingham, who, though a Liberal, stands for a program of progressive ideals much like that of Miss Bondfield, much the same, was equally outspoken in her declaration for an increased understanding between the United States and Great Britain. "And the place to begin it," she said, "is with the women."

I met Mrs. Wintlingham on her return from her constituency. In three days, she had made 14 speeches, attended numerous meetings, answered the questions of doubting supporters and handled numberless political odds and ends.

"To do this job is a 16-hour-a-day proposition," she said. "But more of us, I hope, will undertake to do it at every future election. Now that the voice of the women has been heard in the land, it will be raised more and more insistently. And we all see, now, how ludicrous it ever was for men to attempt to legislate for women's interests. If women have interests worth legislating for, then, certainly, they must be prepared to be, to some extent, their own legislators."

Later I heard Mrs. Wintlingham address the House of Commons. The subject under discussion was lead paint. I listened for two hours to the debate, and found that, even in the House of Commons, there is little in lead paint of oratorical appeal. And at the end of the two hours the Opposition decided to agree with the Government, and lead paint, for the time being, was wiped off the political docket. But, during the debate of those two hours, Mrs. Wintlingham, I believe, made the one speech which provoked what the British press described, parenthetically, as "cheers." What she said, I have forgotten. But having heard her say it I am convinced that the voice which the women raise in the British House of Commons is no uncertain one. And one old-order politician remarked, when I asked him about the new M. P.'s, "Well, we smiled at their coming but they have made a place for themselves—a place that is constantly growing larger. You need a few, I think, in the Congress of the United States."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

G. H. Duncan, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Adria R. Hunt, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth B. Hunt, Long Beach, Calif.
Howard A. Love, Detroit, Mich.
Homer Smith, Mich.
Miss Rita L. Love, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Homer A. Love, Detroit, Mich.
W. E. McAndrews, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. E. McAndrews, Omaha, Neb.
Margaret McAndrews, Omaha, Neb.
Robert M. McAndrews, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Betty J. Falkenberg, New York City.
Mrs. Maude L. Bain, San Antonio, Tex.
C. J. Bain, San Antonio, Tex.
Frank M. Shaffer, Danville, Ky.
Mrs. Augusta C. Shaffer, Danville, Ky.
Wallace J. Shaffer, Danville, Ky.
Shirley A. Shaffer, Danville, Ky.
C. Hugh Veale, Corning, N. Y.
Mrs. A. W. Adams, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. L. S. Davis, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie S. Davis, Binghamton, N. Y.
L. S. Davis, Binghamton, N. Y.
W. F. Struve and wife, Huntsville, Ala.
Winifred V. Barker, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Kenna F. Steele, Galveston, Tex.
Elizabeth Steele, Galveston, Tex.
Mrs. Edna Norris, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Hattie Johnson, Slatteryville, Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Johnson, Slatteryville, Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. G. A. Wellington, Chicago, Ill.
George A. Wellington, Chicago, Ill.
Sverre Erikson, Kristiania, Norway.
Mrs. Edna B. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Loretta White, Kenilworth, Ill.
Thomas C. White, Kenilworth, Ill.
Jack Kirkpatrick, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. F. P. Wetherbee, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. F. P. Wetherbee, Lynn, Mass.
Emmett R. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.
Richard E. Lincoln, Thomas, Ky.
Miss Lena C. Lincoln, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Miss Ola Jorditt, New York City.
Marion Hawes.
Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Slatteryville, Springs, N. Y.
C. B. Hawes.
Paul R. Carmack, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. McKusick, Cranford, N. J.
Edna McKusick, Cranford, N. J.
Miss Ida F. French, Wallaston, Mass.
Ada Beuret, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Garetta J. Moon, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel W. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.
Forrest B. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.
Jessie R. Moxom, Grand Park, Ill.
Mrs. Carolyn S. Sorrell, Detroit, Mich.
John W. Sorrell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Julia Nicol, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Wells Rockwell, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Frank A. Young, Meriden, Conn.
Edna A. White, Meriden, Conn.
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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 7
Special Correspondence
BERLIN has just had a "sports week," which was only another proof of the extraordinary growth of interest in athletic games and other branches of sport in Germany. On each day of the week a number of well-organized events attracted large crowds to the various stadiums, football fields, swimming pools and lakes in and outside of the city. The "sports week" reached its climax on the last day when the population of Berlin could choose between watching automobile races on the new automobile track, athletic games in the huge stadium which had been built for the Olympic Games in 1914, boat races, football matches, golf, or flying competitions. One of the events of the week was a boxing match which was carried out in a ring erected on one of the chief squares of the city.

The children in Germany are discovering little by little what, under normal conditions, they would have known from early childhood. Such new discoveries, for instance, are bananas, pineapples, whipped cream, toy balloons and india-rubber balls, which only during the last few weeks have reappeared in the shops of Berlin, whence they disappeared at the beginning of the war. The day on which the india-rubber ball returned to Germany no doubt will be recorded by the children of this country as one of the happiest they have had. Only a people that have been deprived of seemingly so unimportant an article as an india-rubber ball for 10 long years can picture the joy of the German child at being able to play with a ball that bounces. During the war and the five years that followed it, the children here had to content themselves with wooden balls or "balls" that they had made themselves out of old rags.

There is, however, one class of toys which, although it played a prominent role in the nursery of the German child before the war, no longer seems to exercise the same attraction as formerly, and no more is encountered in the streets and homes of present-day Germany. They are the helmet and the sword and the tin soldier with all that belong to them. If ever there was a disarmament in Germany it was among the German children. It might be said without hesitation, who no longer appear to find any pleasure in playing with and at soldiers.

This summer is the first for 10 years in which the Germans can spend their vacation outside of their country, and to all appearances, they are determined to make up for the privations they have suffered in this respect since 1914. Already, during the winter months, they had enjoyed a short span of liberty, to which the Government, however, put a quick end lest the exportation of marks connected therewith might cause a new fall of the German currency. This danger now seems to have been averted, or perhaps the Government did not wish

to annoy these countries any longer which depend upon the tourist traffic; at any rate, the ban that rested on all foreign journeys has just been removed. The Government took this step in the nick of time, for the school holidays have just commenced, and thus the travelling season is at its height. Once more the offices of the foreign railway agents and steamship companies and the passport bureaus of the consulates in this city are crowded with Germans who are eager to gather fresh impressions and a "carefree life away from the mark for a couple of weeks."

MORE RUSSIAN CHURCHES CLOSE
Internal Dissensions and Communist Propaganda Held Responsible

LENINGRAD, July 17 (AP)—Although the Soviet Government allows the population full religious liberty, recent dissensions within the Russian Orthodox Church and Communist anti-religious propaganda have forced additional churches in Russia to suspend services.

Following the example of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, which closed its doors recently, the famous cathedral of Kazan, on the Nevsky Prospekt, probably will soon become an art museum.

The Sunday congregations have been so small and the receipts so meagre that the Cathedral managers have found it impossible to meet expenses. The historical museum of Leningrad has offered to take over the magnificent edifice, which is patterned after St. Peter's of Rome, and convert it into a public museum and art gallery. With its 136 Corinthian columns of marble, the great golden dome and colossal statues of the saints, the Kazan Cathedral is one of the most imposing in all Russia.

Built in the form of a great cross, the cathedral is 236 feet long and 150 feet wide. Its magnificent paintings, gold icons, splendid interior and balustrade of solid silver weighing 3600 pounds, have a priceless value. On the walls are 103 banners and other trophies, captured from Napoleon, which give the church a military aspect. Among its treasures are 23 keys to cities wrested from Napoleon, including Hamburg, Leipzig, Rheims and Dresden.

PRISONERS TO GATHER HARVEST
MOSCOW, July 17—All the prisoners serving in Soviet jails for minor offenses will be given vacations to participate in gathering the harvest. This applies especially to peasants and former Red Army soldiers who are serving terms for offenses committed owing to their reduced circumstances of living. The central executive committee, which issued the harvest vacation decree, requested the prison authorities to assure themselves beforehand that the prisoners will return at the end of 30 days.

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ITALIAN TREATIES SIGNED UNNOTICED

Political Turmoil So Great That Enormously Important Events Attract No Attention

By Special Cable

ROME, July 17.—Events like the signing of the treaty between Italy and England in regard to the cession of Jubaland to Italy and the conclusion of the Italo-Yugoslav commercial pact, which under ordinary circumstances would give occasion for great praise of the Government, pass almost unnoticed in the present political turmoil and the uncertainty of the future.

The energetic attitude of the Liberals, who merely insist that the Prime Minister should stick to his promise, must necessarily cause embarrassment to the Government, in which the Liberals are largely represented.

The Giornale d'Italia is apparently conducting a campaign against the Government—or rather against that section of the Fascist extremists which is pressing on the Government not to change its policy—with the open consent of the leader of the Liberal Party, Antonio Salandra, who hitherto had been a staunch supporter of Benito Mussolini. Will Signor Salandra, with his followers ultimately pass to the Opposition, and what will be the consequences of such an act, is the general query.

The representatives of the Popular Party held a meeting in Rome this morning in order to consider their attitude in the present crisis. Their leader, Signor Gaspari, reaffirmed the opposition of the party to the Fascist Government, not excluding the possibility of the collaboration of the Socialists with the Populars in the near future.

MORE ELECTRICITY PRODUCED
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17 (AP)—Electricity produced by Wisconsin water power plants this year will exceed that of any previous year, according to the Wisconsin Public Utilities Bureau. Numerous good rivers flow, new dams, additional generating equipment, a new hydroelectric station at Johnson Falls are the factors given for increased production.

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THE RADIO PAGE

EFFECTIVE RADIO TRANSMITTER
MADE FROM DISCARDED PARTS

Experiment Conducted on the Tender Madrono Is Successful—Communications Possible for 12 Miles

WASHINGTON, July 16 (Special)—A radio-telephone transmitter assembled from discarded or unutilized material on shipboard has been given the designation "Sure Fire" reversed feed-back circuit. A spare microphone, a 5-watt (VT2) electron tube, wire for winding the coils, a variable condenser, a grid leak, and several "B" batteries, were collected and put together by the engineering talent on board the tender Madrono of the Lighthouse Service, United States Department of Commerce, as facilities for communicating over short distances.

The Madrono was detailed to stand by the St. George Reef Light Station, which is located at the northern extremity of the coast of California. Radio telephone facilities were being installed at this light station, which procedure called for the standing by of the tender Madrono. The radio operator on the latter conceived the idea of installing a duplex system of radio communication on shipboard so that conversations could be exchanged between the crew installing and testing the radio-telephone apparatus on St. George Reef as well as communicate with the Crescent City Light Station 10 miles south-east of St. George Reef.

The microphone, electron-tube transmitter and other essential units aboard this ship. The available batteries supplied approximately 350 volts of electricity. Clips from discarded "B" batteries were used in the capacity of binding posts, and since no tube sockets were accessible, the wires leading to the vacuum tubes were soldered to the contacts of the latter. A single wire, 65 feet in length, was erected as an antenna. The radio telephone outfit was tested by the aid of the standard receiving set on the ship. One aerial was em-

played for transmission purposes and another wire for intercepting electric-magnetic waves, thus establishing duplex communication.

The so-called "Sure Fire" Reversed Feed Back Circuit, before being dismantled, was tested under conditions of transmitting over a range exceeding one half of a mile, for which this temporary radio telephone was especially installed. These experiments indicated that communications could be maintained over distances of 12 miles, which is not an inconsiderable range when it is considered that the outfit was assembled from abandoned material on shipboard.

NEW INVENTION WILL
STOP 'LISTENING IN'

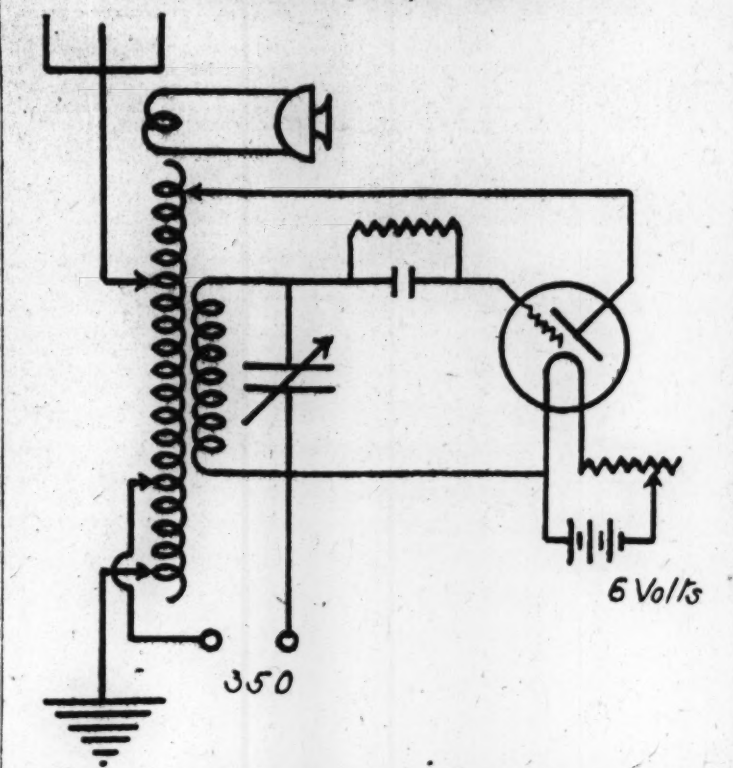
Complete Isolation of Sender and Receiver Afforded by Latest Device

NEW YORK, July 16—The invention of a device to eliminate "listening in" or interference in radio transmission has been announced by John Hays Hammond Jr., vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America who has just returned from Italy.

Complete isolation of sender and receiver is afforded by the invention, Mr. Hammond said, by a method of sending out rays which have curves and dents in them. Only the receiver familiar with the wave type can read the message. Mr. Hammond asserted. He spent two months in Italy arranging for the use of the invention.

The new method of transmission will also make it possible to flash complete pages of print across the Atlantic Ocean by radio, he predicted.

Old Parts on Ship Made This



The Diagram Shows the "Sure-Fire Reversed Feed Back" Transmitter Mentioned in the Accompanying Story. It is a Relatively Simple Transmitter, Using 350 Volts on the Plate and a 6-Volt Storage Battery for Heating the Filament.

American Radio Notes

LATE reports from those who compile our dictionaries state that radio has added more than 5000 words to the English language. It takes considerable time to add a word to the dictionary, and it is not surprising that the word "radio" has been added. The word "radio" was first used in a Canadian newspaper last week. The word "radio" was noted, used to denote those who listen to radio programs. It takes considerable time to add a word to the dictionary, and it is not surprising that the word "radio" has been added.

ever, and we shall follow this, along with the many other attempts made to give a distinctive name to radioact listeners.

The Democratic convention is sweeping all before it in the amount of public interest it has aroused. Persons who never even listened to radio before, and who have not thought very much about it, have become real prospects for the purchase of receivers overnight.

All this enthusiasm may have been great for the ordinary listener, but to the real radio fan, often called in amateur circles "hard-boiled owl," the convention and all it contained was wished into exile with great regularity as the tuning in station after station would bring the same monotonous voices haranguing the crowd in Madison Square Garden.

Only those possessed of sharply tuned and calibrated ears could tell whether or not they were getting distance, for the convention came in all over the dial. And of course there were no announcements in between times and no way of checking up who you had. In fact, many reported eight stations tuned in, in rapid succession and listeners could hardly tell the difference.

Speaking of the Klan and independent parties it seems that if the radioact listeners would organize and put up a candidate they could carry the country. If listening to speeches makes one a good speaker the radioact listeners could put many a good stump speaker into the field. And listening to the Democratic convention has given them some idea of the "orderly" conduct attending political conventions.

Many comments have been made on the way radio is causing a better understanding of good music to be the lot of those who have never known this art, but describing a friend who, not knowing music, had gradually learned to like it through radio, a writer says, "Who would ever think of radio making a music lover out of a clod who before the advent of the new art thought the 'Tales of Hoffmann' was a detective story." This needs no comment.

For probably the first time in history a candidate for Vice-President heard himself nominated although some miles away from the convention hall, when Mr. Daniel, planter, on the set, around Cincinnati from a near-by point, listened to the nomination declaration that makes him the running mate of President Coolidge in November.

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NEW CALLS GIVEN
CANADA RAILWAYS

Official Letters of Moroccan Government Assigned to Dominion Stations

MONTREAL, July 17 (Special)—Through the courtesy of the French Colonial Office and the Government of Morocco, the Canadian National Railways have come into possession of the radio call letters of the Moroccan Government. These call letters are now adopted by all the radio stations owned or used by the Canadian National Railways when the system is broadcasting.

The radio call letters of Morocco were CN. To these, by special permission of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, the Canadian National Railways will add the letter "R" and the first letter of the name of the city from which the radioacting is being carried. This means that the "CN" has already been assigned to Montreal. An alternative letter for the Montreal station is now under consideration.

Whatever station is used in Montreal by the Canadian National Railways will use these call letters, the call letters CNR; Toronto, CNRT; Winnipeg, CNRW; Regina, CNRR; Saskatoon, CNRS; Calgary, CNRC; Edmonton, CNRE; and the station to be erected in Vancouver will be CNRV. The only duplication occurs in the case of Montreal, where the letter "M" has already been assigned to Montreal. An alternative letter for the Montreal station is now under consideration.

Negotiations for the exchange of the call letters CN by Morocco to the Canadian National Railways have been under way for practically an entire year, and the aid of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain and the foreign telegraph section of the British post office were enlisted and cheerfully given in bringing about the exchange.

POLICE AUTOMOBILES
EQUIPPED WITH RADIO

DETROIT, Mich., July 17 (Special)—Law and order has received a new assisting force with unlimited possibilities in the form of radio equipped police cars that can comb the country at 30 miles an hour and still be in constant touch with police headquarters. Detroit has three of these cars and they have already proven their worth in the suppression of crime.

The call letters of the Detroit Police Department are WJLB. This is a powerful station and has often been heard on the Atlantic coast. The receiving sets on the cars are tuned to KOP and left at that place all the time with the power turned on. As soon as the station starts to broadcast the loud speaker in the motor car carries the news to the police. The car is rapidly put under way and a steady flow of directions and latest reports is kept up during the whole trip.

CONVENIENCE ADDED
TO RADIO RECEPTION

BANGOR, Me., July 16 (Special)—When a loud speaker is not used, entertaining a number of people with a radio concert presents some difficulties. Even with a sufficient number of phones, grouping the listeners around the receiving set is necessary. To obviate this difficulty and provide comfortable seating for his family and guests, a radio enthusiast has arranged individual head-sets for each chair in the living room, with an ingenious switch at the receiver by means of which any or all of the phones can be cut in.

Double insulated wire was run from the phone terminals on the set, around the moulding of the room, and down to each easy chair, where phones were attached. Six head-sets were successfully used in this manner. It was found that the wiring, which is about 50 feet in length, caused some distortion, but that a fixed condenser across the leads, at the receiver end, obviated the trouble.

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Question Box

140. In regard to the three-tube reflex recently published, kindly answer through your question box the following questions: In the crystal detector circuit does it make any difference in connecting the secondary of the radio to the primary of the audio, F to P or P to F? By which which points in the crystal detector will it make any difference in the life of the tubes or the rest of the set to mount the baseboard (panel attached) over a false bottom of about 20 to 25 degrees? This would make tuning easier.

F. M., Detroit, Mich.

(Ans.) The connections in the crystal circuit are very critical in all reflexes. In using the crystal detector in place of a detector tube the connection marked G, intended for connection to the grid, should be connected to the point of the crystal, which now in effect takes the place of the grid. The other side of the plate takes the place of the plate, therefore this lead should run in mind to the binding post on the audio transformer marked P.

So far it is very similar to a tube hookup. Now we have two other connections left. Using a tube detector, these would go to the B plus and A plus lines in a crystal detector hookup. The circuit is completely closed except for the crystal. Therefore, a battery transformer and the B battery post on the audio transformer should be connected to each other. This gives a complete circuit starting at the crystal point, running through the audio transformer and back to the other side of the crystal. This point should be in mind, for it is a fundamental one in adapting tube apparatus for crystal detection.

Mounting the set at an angle might not hurt the tubes but it all depends on the internal construction. It is not a good plan to have the elements angled in any way. The best thing to do is to tilt the panel to the desired angle and mount on it such instruments as the condensers and tuning unit. The tubes may be erected upon a small platform at the rear, so that they are upright. This will give you the desired effect and still not endanger the tubes. The efficiency of the set will not be impaired if the leads are kept as short as possible and care used in wiring. We are building a Browning set in just such a manner and will publish a photograph of it in order to show how this arrangement is accomplished.

CHICAGO APPOINTS
RADIO COMMITTEE

Municipal Commission to Harmonize Various Interests

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Mayor William E. Dever's radio commission, believed to be the first official city radio commission in the United States, was prepared today to begin functioning in Chicago. Ratification of the Mayor's appointments to the commission was made by the City Council yesterday.

This commission is for the purpose of bringing about harmony among radioacting stations and will be a tribunal to which radio fans may bring their troubles and suggestions. The commission is composed of five aldermen and Herbert H. Frost, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association; Frank Reichmann, technical engineer and radio manufacturer; F. H. McDonald, president of the Broadcast Listeners' Association of Chicago; Wilson J. Wetherbee, director of the Westinghouse Electric Company's radioacting station, and F. E. Goodnow, a member of the Western Society of Engineers, representing the public.

The commission will undertake to straighten out all disputes as to the time during which radio stations are to send out programs, will take up with electrical power officials complaints of leaking transformers which interfere with radio reception, will supervise sales of radio parts to protect purchasers, and will otherwise suggest ways and means to make reception better.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Current Events for Boys and Girls

The Olympic Games

It is said that when in the days of ancient Greece the soldiers of the invading Persian host heard of the Olympic Games their hearts failed them. They could not understand men who were willing to strive and endure for no external reward other than a laurel crown.

It is a far cry from those times to the Olympic Games of today. Yet back of the revival of these games we find again the recognition that there is a "something" about them, not mysterious but valuable. Their revival in 1896 was due to a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who spent some time in England, studying the public-school system there. He was greatly struck by the important place of games in this system, and returned to France with the idea of introducing games into the national life of his own country. Later he proposed that the Olympic Games of ancient Greece should be revived in modern form.

The games now being held in Paris are the eighth of this series. They have been full of interest, for the athletes have shown remarkable force and no less than eleven world and 12 new Olympic records have been made.

The greatest Olympic event, the famous Marathon race, has been won by the Finnish hero, A. O. Stenroos. In fact, the little country of Finland has done magnificently, and has won greater laurels than it has ever before known. In number of points it stands second only to the United States. The United States has swept the board in the field events, but on the track Finland and Great Britain were her superiors.

Incidentally, prohibition scored a point at the games, for the United States and Finland, the two nations with top scores are the two driest nations in the world today.

The London Conference

Last Tuesday the French Premier, Edouard Herriot, left Paris with a large party to take part in the inter-allied conference in London.

The object of the conference is to discuss what is generally known as the "Dawes" plan, because it is the plan proposed by Charles G. Dawes to solve the problems that still exist between Germany and other nations. England, France, and Germany have all accepted the plan in a general way, but agreement on how it is to be carried out does not seem easy. There are differences of view between the English and French points of view, chiefly because France still has a sense of insecurity with regard to Germany.

For this reason much is hoped for from America, which standing further off should be able to look at things from a broader and more inclusive point of view than the United States will not officially take part in the conference. It is expected that a number of distinguished Americans will be very interested onlookers, and that they will in reality exert a great deal of influence.

Germany desires to have a chance to discuss the terms. If this is done she will feel that they are not being forced upon her, but that she can accept them voluntarily.

Denmark's Celebration

Perhaps you will remember that Denmark, like England, has a Labor Government. This Government has lately celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Danish Constitution by setting at liberty 39 prisoners, some of whom had been sentenced to life-long imprisonment. These prisoners, who are men who have given satisfaction in their prison life, have not only been set free, but are to be helped in their new life. This would seem a very worthy while method of celebration.

American Airman in Paris

July 14 is France's "Independence Day," a national holiday. On that day, 135 years ago the Bastille was

stormed by the Paris mob—the first event of the French Revolution. The American round-the-world airman had planned to reach Paris that day, and when they arrived they received a tremendous ovation. On reaching Paris, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and his companions had covered 18,000 miles in 118 days. They had met with very bad weather in Alaska, and rain storms as well as great heat across India and Asia, so they were rejoicing in the cooler climate, and in the splendid progress they were making.

More About Words

SOME words try to turn somersaults and don't succeed in getting completely over. They do, however, often change color in a most interesting way. "Rivals," for example, were once merely people who lived on opposite shores of a river. River rights were such a source of dispute that it soon came to be understood that the persons who lived on one side were sure to be incessantly quarreling with those on the other side. Hence, persons in dispute over anything came to be called rivals, and the word from being absolutely neutral in color took on a tone of violent red.

A "novelty" 200 years ago was merely one who upheld new political or religious ideas. Later, he was a teller of new tales. And today he is a writer, and writes either old or new tales.

One interesting word that has changed a good deal, though not completely, is the word "brim." In the beginning it meant only the swirl and whirling of the foam where the sea meets the shore. Now it is used to describe the rounding edge of objects as different as can be. We speak of the broad or narrow brim of a hat or of a bonnet, and we speak also of a cup or pitcher as brim-full.

One of the most romantic of all our words is "windfall." This takes us back to England in the days of William the Conqueror. Then it was the law that all forest trees belonged to the Crown and none could cut timber from any of them without the King's consent. It was lawful, however, to pick up fagots and any branches that blew down in the wind. Thus when great wind storms came the poor people were not altogether sorry. For such storms meant plenty of broken boughs which they could gather and use for burning their huts or for burning on their rude hearths. Perhaps this explains the proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Yes, we see words are good sports. True, we have to work hard to find out what they used to mean and we never can tell what new changes and colors they may take on today or tomorrow. But that's just the beauty of it; although most of them are extremely old, they are all so alive.

When She Was a Girl

Margaret Bondfield

IT WOULD be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that between the childhood and womanhood of Margaret G. Bondfield. She was born, and for the first 13 years of her life she lived, in a little, out-of-the-world village in Somersetshire. If she had been told in those days that she was to become a famous person, in the very front rank of women pioneers in the trade-union world in politics, and that finally she was to be the first woman Minister in a British Government, she would have believed it to be a dream, so far away appeared to her the busy world of London and Parliament and Government.

In this Somersetshire village Margaret's childhood was happy and uneventful. This does not mean that it was not full of activity and interest. From the time that she could run she entered with zest into all games. In these she displayed the enterprise, fearlessness, and capacity for leading others which have helped to make her public career so wonderfully successful.

In the little village school she was just as eager. At the age of eight she appeared on a platform at a Sunday School party as a demure and diminutive reciter. Who of those who listened to her, confident and self-possessed as she appears to have been, could have believed that the little reciter would one day hold spell-bound by her eloquence an audience of 10,000 people, as Miss Bondfield did recently in the London Albert Hall.

These happy years sped all too quickly. For Margaret Bondfield the pleasures of school life had to be cut short. At 13 she assisted for a time in teaching the younger children, but circumstances soon made it necessary that she should earn her own living in some occupation that would not involve any cost of training.

A swift change came from childhood to a swift, independent girlhood. She was apprenticed to shopkeeper in a little town. She lived with the family and was treated affectionately. Her response was a little act of service which revealed the spirit that was later to inspire all her work for women—she never lost a chance of wheeling out the baby from its daily excursion into the fresh air.

From this little shop began Miss Bondfield's varied, and sometimes bitter, experiences as a shop assistant. While still young she tramped the fashionable London shopping streets, almost penniless, in vain search for a post. These experiences turned her thoughts to trade-union organizations and so began the long record of public work which has culminated in her appointment as a Minister of the Crown.

"I think I'd rather have new clothes than patched ones," said Henry's mother. "And I'm sure your father would too."

"I guess that's because everybody you know wears clothes that aren't patched," said Henry. "If you had a friend who wore patched clothes perhaps you'd feel better if you wore patched clothes yourself sometimes."

"I hadn't thought of that," said Henry's mother. "Do you think you'd really feel better if you had patches when you play with Robert?"

"I'd like to," said Henry.

Henry's mother didn't say any more, but she smiled as if she had an idea about it, though it was a secret. And the next day, when Henry came home from school, his mother met him in the hallway.

"I think you'd better change your clothes before you go out to play," said Henry's mother. "You'll find a nice suit in your bedroom."

Henry wondered a little at that, but he went up to his bedroom, and on the bed was the suit he had torn when he was getting over the fence. But when he picked up the trousers, instead of the ragged hole he had made in them, there was a nice large patch. He put them on quickly and hurried downstairs.

"I found them," cried Henry. "That's a fine patch."

"I made it myself," said his mother. "I don't think it's as good a patch as Robert's mother could make."

"I'd rather have you make a patch for me than have anybody else's mother," said Henry. "And I guess you can make just as good a patch as anybody even if you haven't had as much practice."

A Camp in the Ox Bow Bend Country

By TWO BOYS STRAY SHADOW

Part I

TWO BOYS STRAY SHADOW—this is his Indian name, though he is now known by a much less romantic one—grew up near the meeting of the Big Canadian and Arkansas rivers, and west of the Ox Bow Bend Country. The picture he gives of American Indian boy and girl life of about 50 years ago is sure to interest other boys and girls of today.

The time of which I speak was the fall of the year, and walnuts, pecans, and hickory nuts were ready for the deer skin bags to store in the cabin loft for winter, to say nothing of hazel nuts, dried blackberries, raspberries, black haws, and grass nuts.

We children held council about going up to the Ox Bow Bend Country about 20 miles distant to gather some of this mass. There was an abundance of all these goodies right around us, and much more that I have not named, but we wanted the excitement of loading a raft and taking about a week coming down the river.

Waloupe, the best girl, and such a good swimmer, was detailed at our council to ask permission of the old Indians. We knew the asking was quite an adventure so she did not ask that day. We stayed around the camp all the next day waiting for her to ask. Lone Wolf said in the evening, "Waloupe, why don't you tell?" She said, "Me nearly tell. Me tell sometime."

So next day we children dragged up a pile of wood bigger than the cabin. The old Indians knew that there was something up, so they asked, "Do you want what?" We all told at the same time what we wanted to do. White Fawn said, "Me tell 'mother day.'" So we played and swam until the moon went down so that the "mother day" would come quickly. White Fawn called us in the morning and just said, "Take hows, take arrows, have feast day, bring back heap. We have feast day. No take dog, wolf bite him too much."

The First Camp

We took the trail the second turn of the day, and had got up the river about 12 miles and built wigwags before dark. When we had finished and sat down, we rejoiced for we were away on our own responsibility. Just then two or three of our dogs crept up very craftily and a little later the two buffalo came. They loved the dogs and, being of a roving disposition, that little trip was easy for them. We got Lynn bark and made muzzles for the dogs so that they could not bark and arouse the panther and timber wolves.

We spent the early part of the night in wrestling on the sandbar. Pobela, a big

boy, threw a buffalo robe over his back and climbed high to an easy seat in a big sycamore tree to act as lookout through the night.

We were out early in the morning, and reached the part of the Ox Bow Bend Country for which we had started. Now this was the third day that we had eaten nothing, so while half of us built a large brush

wigwag or hogan, the others went looking for food. They left the Arkansas River and followed up a creek that had water in it here and there. Three of us, after finishing the hogan and a corral for the buffalo and the dogs, got our sacks and went to some chinquapin acorn trees a little way off, and partly filled two small sacks with acorns for that purpose. A little further up the river we found hickory and pecans. Wanting some real exercise we climbed and beat the nuts off from about 15 trees, but left the hulling, sacking, and carrying to the raft, until the next morning.

We reached the raft just before dark and pushed out in the creek and tied up again. We told stories and got along very nicely until after the first turn of the night when some old hoodlows located us and made such a noise popping their bills and squawking that they brought others, and by the middle of the night they had the woods for a half mile round around in a complete turmoil. Way north of us across the river we could hear the whinnying of horses. There were herds of wild ponies. The two little buffalo paid unusual attention to the whinnying of the horses. When they heard them, although far away, they would walk in that direction to the edge of the raft, then come back and snuff the trees and dogs over carefully.

On our way for the nuts in the morning we found an owl roost up a little creek that came out through the bluffs. That accounted for there being so many around us the night before. After finding the owl roost, we took a more careful survey of the woods, for some wild animals live as close to oaks as they can.

(To be continued.)

On the Raft for the Night

This camp was in a heavy forest at the bend of the river where never a dog had barked nor a gun been fired. No white man was there for many years after this time. We had strong ropes made of bark which we tied to fallen logs and dragged to the river. These we lashed together with wild grape vines. By daylight we had a long wide raft upon which we placed green boughs, and on these a thicker pile of dry leaves. When all this was completed, we brought on the two buffalo and the dogs, then pushed out a ways in the river and tied up for the night. A drove of timber wolves stayed with us from dark until nearly daylight and we let our dogs bark at them just as much as they wanted to. The wolves played every cunning trick that they knew to catch the dogs, but the dogs just jessed them back. Every time these timber wolves made a bluff at the dogs, the two buffalo would jump in the river, but they had bark ropes

on them so we could pull them back on the raft with one snatch.

The next morning we started the building of our wigwag or hogan over our pile of leaves on the raft, and finished it early in the day. We cut six or eight long push-poles and loosed the raft for a drift down the river of about three miles to a pretty place for a camp. It was on the south side and had not been disturbed by civilization. We pushed the raft a little way up the mouth of the big creek and tied up, leaving Three

Curley Bear, an Indian Chief

Photograph © Clineinst, Washington

Horses, a strong boy, and Mego, a big girl, to watch the raft while we went in search of nuts and berries. We had not gone far before we found trees hanging with black walnuts. Some climbed and shook down while others beat them out of their husks. Two or three carried them to the raft and poured them on sough grass that had been spread for that purpose. A little further up the river we found hickory and pecans. Wanting some real exercise we climbed and beat the nuts off from about 15 trees, but left the hulling, sacking, and carrying to the raft, until the next morning.

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EDUCATIONAL

Huge Camp at British Empire Exhibition for Visiting Children

London, Eng. Special Correspondence
THE biggest children's camp ever known in England, perhaps, is established at Park Royal, Willesden Lane, London. Park Royal was a Government inspection depot during the war.

Every night, 2000 or 3000 boys and girls who have come from other parts of the country to see the British Empire Exhibition are sleeping there. The Middlesex Education Committee invited them, so that as many children as possible might have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the British Empire from actual contact with the people of the dominions and colonies, and of seeing their industries in working, and touching and tasting their products.

Many of the children could not have afforded to come but for this arrangement, for the parents are in most cases paying for them. Only a few of the educational authorities have made grants for this educational purpose. The cost at the hotel is 5s. per day for each child, and the railway companies give reduced fares. Children from Bootle, near Liverpool, are spending four days in London, visiting the exhibition on two days and sight-seeing on the rest at a cost of £2 9s. per child.

A Typical Schedule

In order to see what an educational visit like this means to the children one needs to follow them for a little.

They come to London well prepared for the exhibition. For weeks they have kept portfolios into which everything of interest in relation to it was put. The school news board was covered with newspaper cuttings and pictures of the wonders at Wembley, and the week before the great adventure, the girls mapped out their program thus:

Saturday: Malaya, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Africa—lunch on—Ceylon, Hong Kong, West Indies, British Government, Burma, India.

Sunday: The Tower, the Mint, St. Paul's, the City and West End, Kew by boat.

Monday: Palace of Arts, including the Queen's Doll House, Palace of Industries, Engineering, Amusement Park, trip round the exhibition in cars.

Tuesday: Westminster Abbey, House of Parliament, Embankment, Zoo.

Notes were made also of particular treasures they wished to see in each pavilion. The grown-up person going round the exhibition is inclined to wonder why there are so many exhibits of minerals and other products. People now-a-days are only interested, as a rule, in things moving—demonstrations of industries being worked, the people who work them, and the way they live; not so the children.

"It's just like a museum!" said one little girl delightedly, as she saw the specimens of rubber in Malaya. It was the same all through the exhibition, and the same with other schools. Specimens of Balata made, it is true, into vases and bowls, held the attention of girls from a secondary school. They were encouraged naturally by their teachers to look for the educational.

"Keep your eyes open for any maps," said one to her girls, and always they discovered where they were on the map when "visiting" any country.

Human Interests
It was not that the children had not the more human interests, too.

"Here's a real Chinese girl weaving silk!" said a girl in great excitement to her teacher, and it was notable that the children spent much longer watching the "real" girl, than the model Chinese working a tin mine.

They liked the scenic pictures, and certain it is that these girls will not forget how rice grows after having looked upon the rice fields, nor how limestone is formed after having seen the caves in Malaya and having been told that similar ones are to be found in Derbyshire, too.

The teachers added to their pupils' knowledge every moment.

"I thought that was amber," said a girl when she saw Kauri gum in New Zealand.

"So it is," answered the teacher, "when it is solidified and found in the sea."

No child was allowed to pass unnoticed the picture of Canberra, Australia's new capital; the Australian currants were pointed out, and the girls reminded that now they were able to get fresh currants twice a year instead of only once, as Australia was in the Southern Hemisphere. When they came to the refrigerators, the teacher asked: "Why do they need refrigerators in Australia?" and a girl answered glibly: "Because they grow more than they need." A little talk followed on the importance to the mother-country of the surplus food grown by the colonies, and the children detailed the different products they had seen at the exhibition.

Little reminders were often given of the responsibility of the mother-country toward the smaller colonies, and the children were encouraged to respect the native peoples. "Sometimes you hear people talk of the 'black man' as if he could do nothing," said a teacher who was examining some wonderful bead work, "but I do not think any of us can do anything like this."

The children were quick to recognize the things they had learned from books. They picked out nearly all the birds in the Australian bush, and they knew that the ridges in the coconut tree told its age. Never before, however, had they seen a real tree with the coconuts growing on it.

The things the individual children wished most to see were sometimes surprising. "The Period Rooms," said a girl of 12 years, "and the Palace of Arts."

Her teacher explained that she was fond of history and had read a great many historical books. Another little girl was most interested in Burma "because of the silks," and yet another in the tin mine. They all wanted to see the Queen's doll house.

The amusement park was reserved until the end. Every evening the children found a vast amount of fun at the hotel.

Commendable Souvenirs
They all have a great collection of literature brought away from the exhibition. The little school girls were each taking home a duplicate set of literature for a girl who could not come to London. Only 40 girls out of a school of 300 had this privilege. The rules for their journey included: "No sweets, and no gumming." Prefects in each class kept count of the girls while they were in the exhibition, so that none should be lost, and the whole visit both in the hotel and outside was a huge enjoyment.

Parties of as many as 1600 children have come from one town to the hotel, and bookings are being taken in June for September. The arrangements for July and August are already complete. Irish children are coming at the end of July, and Scottish in August. Omnibuses or char-a-bancs take the children to the exhibition, or round London.

Besides these children from other parts of the country, there are London school children at the exhibition every day of the week. The London County Council allows them to go in school time, and has made a grant to help the children who are not able to pay the fares.

A guide for the teachers in giving lessons on the Empire is issued every week by the Interdepartmental Educational Subcommittee.

The good school supervisor must be a man who is not simply an expert in one line of education or research. He must be able to see his line in relation to the other lines. As a scholar he must dig for truth, not with a drill but with a steam shovel so that he uncovers the entire fact and sees each part in its true perspective. The supervisor who can do this will do much to dispel delusion.

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The Merits of a School Art Club

Brooklyn, N. Y. Special Correspondence
THE art club of the Lew Wallace Junior High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., was organized two years ago for the purpose of bringing out the latent art talent in the school. The talent which was seeking to express itself found in this club a natural outlet and the results to date have fully justified the hopes of the instructors who, believing that talented children should be given every opportunity to unfold and develop, urged the wisdom of establishing after-school art clubs. During the last term it became ap-

parent that more than one club would be necessary to take care of all pupils who seemed ready to qualify for membership. Accordingly a junior art club was organized as a feeder to the older organization. Children of neighboring schools becoming interested sought admission to these clubs and are now enjoying the benefits in common.

Davis Levine, an enthusiastic teacher of art, acts as instructor and faculty adviser. That his idea of bringing out latent talent is being realized is evidenced by the splendid exhibits that have already attracted considerable attention. With the added opportunity for practice in various media, such as pastel, pencil, pen and ink, crayon, oil, linoleum block, tempera, etc., sufficient variety is prescribed to meet the different special tastes represented in this miscellaneous group of embryo artists.

Mindful that a study of the world's inheritance of masterpieces in art is essential to afford a just evaluation of art, while it also stimulates the desire in the individual to excel in the production of original art forms.

Plans of the Typothetae were outlined for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Haynes, who has helped prepare lesson plans and text-books for a new course. He said:

"We made a comprehensive study of the whole apprenticeship problem, and on this basis mapped out a course of study and prepared standardized instruction material. Realizing that the need for skilled vocational teachers is great, we are offering help in their training and we are prepared to con-

duct surveys and give counsel to any community that desires to organize instruction for the school, but it is maintained by the board of education."

"The program probably will include a period of two years' training in the vocational school, followed by two years of part-time work in actual employment in the industry and part-time in the school, with a final year or so more of full-time employment in the industry."

Lessons Worked Out
The committee is completing the plans for each lesson of the two-years course proposed. These lessons cover not only the fundamentals of the printer's trade, including the art of design, layout and a thorough knowledge of type, but plan for the supplementary subjects of history and English. English composition is taught with the view of making even the linotype operators capable of checking errors in the copy which they receive.

A textbook on American institutions traces the development of printing since the Renaissance, and running parallel to this story is an account of the development of modern American society and lessons on citizenship, in which an attempt is made to formulate a code of American ideals.

Commenting on textbooks, Mr. Haynes said:

"Textbooks and courses of study are not enough, however. A committee should be appointed to co-operate with the working out of the course of instruction and to give advice as to the selection of instructors to be employed in the school. The City of Baltimore has worked out such a plan for the

typothetae. It embarked upon a study of the educational problem primarily because employers all over the United States were faced with a shortage of apprentices. This was due, according to Merritt W. Haynes, assistant director of the department of education of the organization, to a decline of the ancient apprenticeship system and the inability of the public schools to supplant the system without the aid of industry itself, as most schools have been striving to do in the past.

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visits to museums of art and to private art galleries are arranged for as one phase of the art club's activities. The work of the club functions in a practical way. The members are relied upon to produce attractive announcements for a variety of school activities, such as meetings of glee clubs, orchestras, safety squads, etc.; again for illustrations of plants and insects in connection with the biology department. During the past year some 30 individual prizes were awarded by outside organizations to members of the art club in successful competition with children from other schools in the borough and in the city of New York.

Occasionally the real genius crops up. Here in an atmosphere of healthy competition the genius is both stimulated to do his best, and by his own example he is stimulating his fellow for whom he seems to set the pace. Max Schwartz, a lad just past 14 years of age, is such a genius. A child of foreign parentage and himself in this is not merely a hopeful young artist but a good musician and a little composer, nor does he neglect his scholastic studies in which he also excels. The three pictures—"President Harding," "President Coolidge" and "My Father" show up the lad at his best as a portrait artist. The Harding family owns the original of the first picture and the second is at present in the White House. "My Father" was done recently and is an excellent likeness.

Associated with Mr. Levine in this work is Miss Elizabeth R. McGivney. Both of these teachers deserve much praise for their patient and intelligent guidance and for the success in the development of the art sense in this school.

It is hoped that the influence of the art club will be a lasting one. At present it appears to be on the right track for "ex" club members who have graduated and are now attending professional schools are returning to express gratitude in a practical way—they are helping their younger brothers.

Education Program for Young Printers
Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence
THE conception of vocational training as an enterprise demanding close co-operation of industry with public schools is showing results in the program for educating prospective printers now being developed by the United Typothetae of America.

The United Typothetae officially represents the employers. It embarked upon a study of the educational problem primarily because employers all over the United States were faced with a shortage of apprentices. This was due, according to Merritt W. Haynes, assistant director of the department of education of the organization, to a decline of the ancient apprenticeship system and the inability of the public schools to supplant the system without the aid of industry itself, as most schools have been striving to do in the past.

Plans of the Typothetae were outlined for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Haynes, who has helped prepare lesson plans and text-books for a new course. He said:

"We made a comprehensive study of the whole apprenticeship problem, and on this basis mapped out a course of study and prepared standardized instruction material. Realizing that the need for skilled vocational teachers is great, we are offering help in their training and we are prepared to con-

duct surveys and give counsel to any community that desires to organize instruction for the school, but it is maintained by the board of education."

"The program probably will include a period of two years' training in the vocational school, followed by two years of part-time work in actual employment in the industry and part-time in the school, with a final year or so more of full-time employment in the industry."

Lessons Worked Out
The committee is completing the plans for each lesson of the two-years course proposed. These lessons cover not only the fundamentals of the printer's trade, including the art of design, layout and a thorough knowledge of type, but plan for the supplementary subjects of history and English. English composition is taught with the view of making even the linotype operators capable of checking errors in the copy which they receive.

A textbook on American institutions traces the development of printing since the Renaissance, and running parallel to this story is an account of the development of modern American society and lessons on citizenship, in which an attempt is made to formulate a code of American ideals.

Commenting on textbooks, Mr. Haynes said:

"Textbooks and courses of study are not enough, however. A committee should be appointed to co-operate with the working out of the course of instruction and to give advice as to the selection of instructors to be employed in the school. The City of Baltimore has worked out such a plan for the

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"My Father," as Drawn by Max Schwartz

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Book on Dalton Plan Published in London

London, England. Special Correspondence

TO THE words of the stale old glib: "Those who can, do; those who cannot, teach," there has been added, by a modern wit, another line: "Those who cannot teach talk about education." But the additional sentence brings the saying no nearer the truth; and in "Individual Work and the Dalton Plan," by A. J. Lynch, published by Philip, London, 4s. 6d. net, as one example among many, we have a book by a man who can both teach, in the academic sense and discourse about education in a most enlightened way.

Mr. Lynch is the headmaster of a large public elementary school in London. He has had an extensive experience of national education in England, and can remember the old system of "payment by results" (not abolished until 1902), under which the board of education paid 2s. to the municipality for each "excellent" scholar, 2s. for a "good" boy and 1s. for a "fair" one. Soon after leaving college he was himself put in charge of a class of children who were made to pick up their pens and move to and from their desks by numbers and signs. The last 20 years have seen vast improvements in public education in England, but still the interminable class system prevails, and children are chiefly taught in massed groups numbering from 30 in a few good schools to 60 in overcrowded ones.

There came a day when Mr. Lynch realized that a tremendous need existed for a method of school organization which would give the child far greater freedom and a much larger opportunity for individual development than the existing orthodox class system permits. He thereupon took up the Dalton laboratory plan, invented by Miss Helen Parkhurst of New York.

Mr. Lynch presents the plan in great detail and with commendable lucidity; and he deals faithfully and candidly with every possible objection to it. The great value of his book lies in the fact that it gives an accurate record of an actual experiment on a large scale. The author is guarded in his conclusions; but it is clear that the Dalton plan of individual work is a leap forward to a new and significant conception of educational method. The book is one which no progressive educationist can afford to neglect.

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BERESFORD WINS
SINGLE SCULLS

Defeats Garrett-Gilmore for
Olympic Title—Yale Eight
Wins That Event

United States	Points
Great Britain	27
France	27
Holland	12
Italy	12
Canada	12
Australia	12
Brazil	12

ARGENTVILL, July 17 (AP)—Yale's champion sculler won today the Olympic eight-oared race, America's victory in that event made her the winner of the Olympic rowing competition, giving her 33 points to Switzerland's 32.

Yale won by three and one-half lengths in the 2,000-meter race. The British crew, after a slow start, took the lead from the Italian crew at the 800-meter mark, and raced their rivals out of sight over the last three-quarters of the distance to lower their own record for the 2,000-meter course to 6m. 33.2-5s, in spite of a brisk wind.

Italy gave the Americans their closest competition most of the way, but the Toronto University crew, representing Canada, flashed a closing spurt to take second place. The Canadians, however, were able to hold off the British crew, who swept across the finish line amid a wildly enthusiastic ovation in which the frenzied yells of old men and friends were uppermost.

Great Britain took the lead in the regatta when her four-oared crew without coxswain won a good race from Canada by one length and a half with the Swiss and French crews trailing far behind. The British led all the way but were unable to shake off the Canadian coxswain until 800 meters from the finish when the Canadians were unable to answer the final spurt of their rivals.

Switzerland's pair-oared crew with coxswain won the most thrilling race of the Olympic competition so far, when they defeated Italy two feet in a driving finish with the United States third by two lengths and France fourth. The Swiss led from the start but were barely able to stave off the final challenge of the Italians. The closeness of the two crews was shown by the officials times which indicated they were only 1.5s apart.

The single sculls race in the Olympic rowing championship was won today by John Beresford Jr. of Great Britain, defeating W. E. Garrett-Gilmore of Philadelphia, his American rival.

J. B. Kelly and P. V. Costello, the Olympic double-sculls champions, successfully defended their title and gained the first United States victory of the day by taking the sixth event with three lengths to spare over France. Switzerland was third, four lengths farther back, and Brazil fourth, another three lengths in the rear.

The Americans took the lead from France and after the halfway mark gradually increased their margin up to the finish.

America's victory in this event put her third in the point scoring with a total of 23; Switzerland with 32 and Great Britain second with 24.

Holland won the championship in the pair-oared event without coxswain, outlasting the British pair for victory by half a length. The British pair withdrew at the last minute.

The American four-oared crew, with coxswain, met defeat in the final, which was won by Switzerland. The Swiss combination, after trailing last in a field of five, rallied at the halfway mark and proceeded to win by a length from France with the British pair just falling to land better than third.

The Americans led for the first 500 yards, but Holland shot out from behind the halfway mark, with the United States holding second place and Italy, France and Switzerland trailing in the order named.

The Swiss spurred and took the lead at 1,500 yards, while the French passed the American combination, the crews flashing over the finish line in this order.

Holland made it a four-cornered battle until the crews were within 100 yards of the finish line, when one of the Hollanders caught a crab, enabling the Italians to take fourth place.

The United States met its second straight setback—a stunning upset—when Beresford-Gilmore, the American star, by two lengths in the single sculls event, Beresford, who had been decisively beaten by the American star in the trials, took the lead at the halfway mark and pulled away from his rival, who appeared to be rapidly tiring and lacking the finish line.

Bull of Australia, who led, 500 yards, dropped far back at the three-quarter mark and Schneider of Switzerland finished third, several lengths behind Gilmore.

Single Sculls—Won by John Beresford Jr., Great Britain; W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, United States; second, Schneider, Switzerland; third, Bull, Australia; fourth, Time—7m. 49.1-5s.

Double Sculls—Won by United States; France, second; Switzerland, third; Brazil, fourth. Time—7m. 45s.

Four-Oared with Coxswain—Won by Switzerland; France, second; United States, third; Italy, fourth; Holland, fifth. Time—17m. 55s.

Four-Oared without Coxswain—Won by Holland; France, second; United States, third; Italy, fourth; Switzerland, fifth. Time—17m. 35s.

Pair-Oared without Coxswain—Won by Holland; France, second; United States, third; Italy, fourth; Switzerland, fifth. Time—17m. 35s.

Pair-Oared with Coxswain—Won by Switzerland; France, second; United States, third; Italy, fourth; Holland, fifth. Time—17m. 35s.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17—The victory of John Beresford Jr. of Great Britain, in the Olympic single sculls rowing event, carried with it possession of the Philadelphia gold challenge cup, emblematic of the amateur rowing championship of the world. It was held by P. V. Costello, Philadelphia, who won it from W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river here on June 14, Gilmore defeated Costello for the honor of representing the United States in the singles event at Argenteuil.

The gold challenge cup was subscribed for by Philadelphia rowing enthusiasts and presented to J. B. Kelly, Philadelphia, when he won the Olympic singles event in 1920. He retired from singles competition and the cup was won by W. M. Hoover, Duluth, who was challenged and defeated by Gilmore last year. The rules for the cup are that it must go to the winner of the Olympic event, but the possessor can be challenged for it by any amateur in the world on six months' notice.

ADRIAN WOMEN WIN AT GOLF
NEW YORK, July 17—Adrian women won a team match by a score of 11 to 5 from the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club yesterday.

Illinois Tennis in
the Fourth Round

Most of the Favorites Are Still
in the Running

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17—With most of the favorites still in the running, the Illinois state tennis tournament entered the fourth round for men's singles at Skokie Country Club near here today. Men's doubles progressed to the second round, and women's singles went into the semifinal stage.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, survived a strenuous battle with W. D. Brown of St. Louis in the fourth round. Relying on his backhand chop and endurance, Brown carried the United States champion to a pair of 6-4 sets. Seven games went to deuce, but Tilden's hard service proved the deciding factor. In the third round Tilden eliminated F. S. Wadley of Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

Australia has only two representatives remaining today, as R. E. Schlesinger was put out yesterday by L. E. Williams of Chicago. In the third round, Schlesinger defeated George O'Connell of Chicago, 6-1, 6-1. In the third session, Francis Kalms lasted for the third round by defeating G. H. Hamilton of River Forest, 6-2, 6-1.

California lost one member of its singles squad when R. Kinsey of San Francisco withdrew to prepare for doubles competition. He was replaced by H. Kinsey of Chicago. H. O. Kinsey came through the third round by defeating J. A. Barr Jr. of Dallas, Tex., 6-2, 6-1, while W. K. Westhof of Pasadena, and H. B. Snodgrass of Los Angeles, had easy second-round victories.

In the third round of women's singles, Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, favorite, defeated Miss Boba Waldner, another local, 6-2, 6-3. An interesting battle resulted when Mrs. H. S. Stewart of Chicago defeated Mrs. K. C. Chidley of Chicago, the former winning 7-5, 4-6, 6-2. The summary:

ILLINOIS STATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round
H. B. Snodgrass, San Francisco, defeated Robert Carter, Ontarioville, 6-1, 6-3.

Francis Kalms, Australia, defeated G. H. Hamilton, River Forest, 6-2, 6-1.
A. L. Westhof, Pasadena, defeated H. P. Parmelee, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated F. S. Wadley, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, by default.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. A. Barr Jr., Dallas, Tex., 6-2, 6-1.
G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated J. M. Webber, 6-2, 6-1.

Tyler, Chicago, defeated C. T. Patterson, Australia, 6-1, 6-3.
Capt. G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated George O'Connell, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.

H. B. Snodgrass, San Francisco, defeated A. L. Westhof, Pasadena, 6-2, 6-1.
A. L. Westhof, Pasadena, defeated R. E. Schlesinger, Australia, 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth Round
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., defeated A. H. Squair, Chicago, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Miss M. H. Stewart defeated Miss Ruth Stein, 6-1, 6-3.
Miss Marion Leighton defeated Miss Boba Waldner, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Doris Kinsel defeated Mrs. L. Bailey, 6-1, 6-3.

ALL-TORONTO TOO
MUCH FOR ONTARIO

Westerners Are Retired at 95
and 93 Runs

TORONTO, Ont., July 17 (Special)—The pick of Western Ontario proved no match for the All-Toronto team in the second day's play of the Toronto "Cricket Week" yesterday afternoon.

Westerners batted first and counted 95 before being retired, while the local cricketers overtook the handicap with only three men batting, and the Toronto team declared victory with a score of 93 and 11 to 2.

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HOBBS' TOPS BATING LIST
WITH A STERLING AVERAGE

Yorkshire Provides Three of the First Six Men in
Bowling

LONDON, Eng., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Returning to the form which has made him a batsman second only to Dr. W. G. Grace of immortal memory, J. B. Hobbs, Yorkshire, gained so fluently in June that, by the end of the month, he headed the first-class averages with the sterling figures of 53. He is still the best batsman in England, and, indeed, in the world. The South Africans, after their test match at Lord's Ground, will not doubt subscribe to this statement, for he hit the highest score made in any such match.

Name and Country	Innings	Runs	Most in Time	Average
J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	15	747	8	50.00
W. H. Hendren, Middlesex	13	618	12	47.54
William Whysall, Nottingham	13	618	12	47.54
Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire	13	618	12	47.54
Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	13	618	12	47.54
D. R. Jardine, Surrey	13	618	12	47.54
W. G. Carr, Nottinghamshire	13	618	12	47.54
R. B. Radford, Lancashire	13	618	12	47.54
H. L. Dales, Middlesex	13	618	12	47.54
J. W. Hearne, Middlesex	13	618	12	47.54
P. G. H. Fender, Surrey	13	618	12	47.54
A. C. Russell, Essex	13	618	12	47.54
J. M. Gurney, Somersetshire	13	618	12	47.54
James Seymour, Kent	13	618	12	47.54
H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent	13	618	12	47.54
W. G. Grace, Lancashire	13	618	12	47.54
Charles Hallows, Lancashire	13	618	12	47.54
Edgar Oldroyd, Yorkshire	13	618	12	47.54
W. V. C. Jupp, Northampton	13	618	12	47.54
A. G. Dipper, Gloucester	13	618	12	47.54
Jack Freeman, Essex	13	618	12	47.54

*Not out.

Yorkshire, present holder of the English county cricket championship, provided no fewer than three of the first six bowlers at the top end of the first-class averages, compiled to June 28—a fact that helps one to understand why it is that the county had, up to that time, contrived to withstand the onslaughts of Middlesex, Sussex, Lancashire, and Surrey, and stand firmly at the head of the table. G. G. Macaulay headed the averages with 9.23, just over one run better than the incoming C. H. Parkin, Lancashire, who took only about half as many wickets.

Name and Country	O.	M.	R.	W.	Averages
G. G. Macaulay, Yorkshire	44.4	13	785	85	9.23
C. H. Parkin, Lancashire	53.4	18	1206	117	8.50
W. D. Brown, St. Louis	53.4	18	1206	117	8.50
Roy Kilner, Yorkshire	49.2	22	702	65	10.64
Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire	38.6	85	584	45	12.97
A. F. Freeman, Kent	30.3	132	1122	79	14.20
C. R. Barker, Gloucestershire	28.8	44	740	51	14.50
H. J. Durston, Warwickshire	27.4	77	783	40	14.57
J. E. B. Birt, Gloucestershire	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
A. E. R. Gilligan, Sussex	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
J. C. White, Somersetshire	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
J. W. Hearne, Middlesex	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
A. E. Thomas, Northampton	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
C. Wright, Gloucestershire	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
Nigel Haig, Middlesex	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
Frank Pearson, Worcester	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
E. R. Birt, Gloucestershire	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
William Bestwick, Derby	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
J. W. T. Douglas, Essex	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
T. L. Richmond, Nottingham	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91
W. E. Astle, Leicestershire	26.8	102	1029	69	14.91

In June he did in May, and M. W. Tate, the young Sussex all-rounder whose bowling was a feature of the first and second test matches against South Africa, was one of the most men who gained international honors this year. Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire, who achieved the same distinction, and the Yorkshire cricketers, follow in the order named. Rhodes, in his long cricketing career, has done many wonderful things, but it is quite wise to leave him out of the national side. The list:

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS
New York 55 26 678
Chicago 44 38 587
Brooklyn 44 38 587
Pittsburgh 42 37 532
Cincinnati 42 37 532
Philadelphia 42 37 532
St. Louis 32 48 490

ST. LOUIS WINS DOUBLEHEADER
ST. LOUIS, July 17—The St. Louis Cardinals took a 2-1 first division lead in winning two games from the Boston Braves here yesterday by scores of 7 to 4 and 11 to 2. Boston's 12 hits were scattered while his team mates bunched hits on Boston.

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 3 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 7 12 0
Boston 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 4 4 0
Batteries—St. Louis, E. R. Hughes, J. B. Flinn; Boston, J. B. Flinn, J. B. Flinn.

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M. WEISSMULLER
WINS SEMIFINAL

Leads A. M. Charlton of Australia
in 400-Meter Olympic
Swimming Race

OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL, Les Tourelles, France, July 17 (AP)—John Weissmuller, the United States swimmer, finished first in the semifinals of the Olympic 400-meter free style swim. His time was 5m. 13.3-5s. A. M. Charlton of Australia was second and Lester Smith of the United States third.

R. D. Skelton, United States, won the final of the 200-meter swim, breast stroke.

The United States won the first three places in the men's springboard fancy diving competition. A. C. White, Stanford University, Pete Desjardins, Miami, and C. W. Pinkston, San Francisco, finishing one, two, three.

In the elimination trials for springboard diving for women, three to qualify for the final tomorrow, in the first series Miss Elizabeth Becker of the United States won first with six points, Miss Allen Rignin of the United States, second, with 10 points, and Miss Oliver of Sweden, third, with 14 points.

Both Weissmuller and Smith qualified for the final in this event to be raced tomorrow.

Warren

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News
and Reviews

Recent London Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 4.—The last days of June showed a perceptible thinning in the number of concerts, and not many now remain to be given before the midsummer hush falls on London.

At Wigmore Hall, on June 24, the Belgian artist, Juliette Wihl, gave the second of two piano recitals. Her program contained nothing adventurous, though much that was good to hear, and her playing had a degree of merit that made one sorry it just missed real distinction. A player who selects "The Wanderer" Fantasia by Schubert, the B Minor Sonata of Chopin, and the "Caravan" by Schumann, must obviously have musical sense.

Moreover, Juliette Wihl showed a large technique, a warm tone, and a sort of good-hearted glow in the way she played these works. But she rarely awakened one's full interest, probably because she did not understand from a composer's point of view the intersection of emotion and intellect, feeling and form in the works she presented.

A more satisfying performance was the recital of pianoforte and viola music on June 26, which completed the set given by Myra Hess and Lionel Tertis at Wigmore Hall.

The program was a daring series of adaptations, namely Sonata in D (Mozart; arr. Endicott); Sonata No. 2 in A minor (John Ireland); and Sonata in A (César Franck). The noble Franck sonata gains a new character, more grave yet less reticent, when translated into viola tone.

The Flak University Jubilee Singers again delighted a large audience by their second recital in Aeolian Hall on June 28. Many of the songs were the same that they had sung at their first concert, and few things could have provided a surer and more subtle proof of their artistry than the differences made in their interpretations on the two occasions. On the whole they sang even better than before, though again the harmonic discords of "Deep River" in Burleigh's arrangement seemed to try them. Essentially they are singers who find their natural sphere in harmony and concord. Notable points in their performance were their perfect chording and precision in "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel," their unusual and tenderly beautiful portamento on the falling thirds in "Hear de lambs a-crying," the queer cadence and aboelike high notes in "Old Black Joe" and their pathos in "Couldn't hear nobody pray."

Another very enjoyable recital at Aeolian Hall was that given by John Barclay, English baritone, on June 30. Barclay is one of those singers who "when found should be made a note of," for he has a manly voice, a fine manner of using it, and musical intelligence. His voice is a true baritone, bright and ringing in the upper register, strong in the lower, with a hint of potential roughness to give it character, and the roughness thoroughly mastered by training. At full strength and in pianissimo it reveals its most emotional qualities, in mezzo voice it is less moving. That may be because John Barclay does not at present employ many different shades of mezzo voice. As to the training there could be no doubt—absolutely sure intonation, flexibility of phrase, and admirable diction gave good evidence of it.

Lastly, he had the temperament and intelligence of a dramatic musician. Hearing his work in the earlier groups of songs—in the restrained things of the seventeenth century, and the lyrics of Schubert, Wolf, and Strauss, one was inclined to think he never quite got "inside" the music. With the third group of songs he began to impress his audience more definitely. The song from "Gitanjali" by John Alden Carpenter was dignified. "The Dialogue Between Tom Fluter and His Man" by Lord Berners was brilliant, impersonation, and "Chant de Forgeron" by Milhaud was notable in matter and manner.

The final group afforded Barclay his real opportunity—five Russian songs sung in English with a softness of inflection and beauty of tone that reproduced their peculiarly Russian character. Here the scenes depicted and their stark drama seemed to break through the conventions of concert-giving, so that Barclay carried his hearers with him till they also saw the Russian Convicts marching over the wide steppe in Blechmann's song, glimpsed the flowery lane by the Don in Moussorgsky's charming love song, or watched the Seminary at his mumbled Latin and antics. M. M. S.

New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arthur Judson, manager of the New York Philharmonic and Philadelphia orchestras, also advisory manager of the Cincinnati Orchestra, has issued a statement, heartily refuting the charge made recently before the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives that more than 80 per cent of the members of American orchestras are foreign-born musicians. Mr. Judson offers statistics to prove that about 50 per cent of the players are American-born, and that 75 per cent or more are American citizens. Anna Pavlova will make a short American tour this fall, after which the

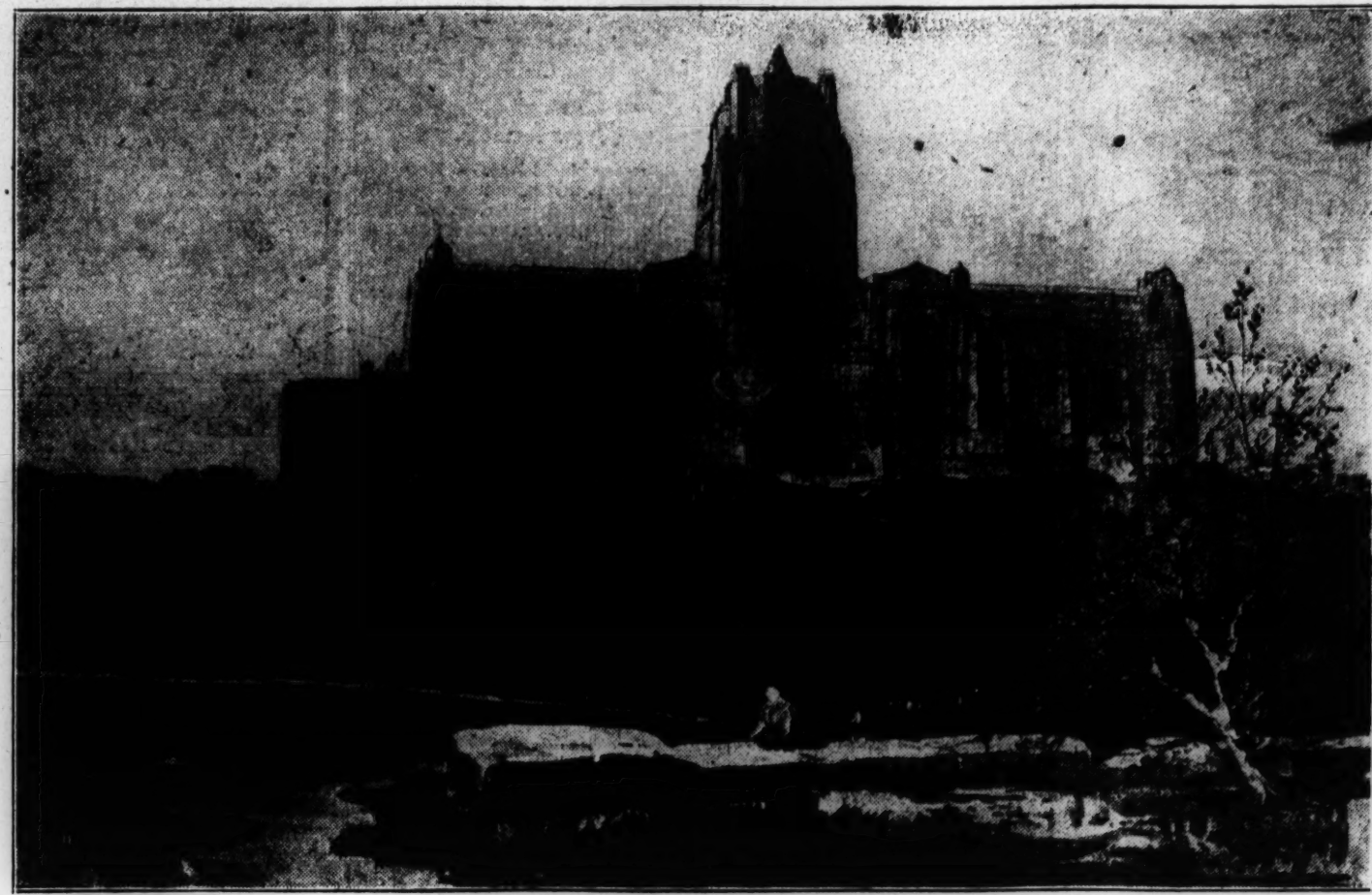
AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

TEN COMMANDMENTS
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Best Seats Tonight \$1.50-2.00 Mat. at \$1.00

Douglas Fairbanks
"The Thief Bagdad"
LIBERTY Theatre, 42 St. W. of W. Way
NEW YORK CITY—TWICE
MAY—2:30 AND 8:30

FAY Bainter
In "THE DREAM GIRL"
Victor Theatre, a Latest Musical Comedy Hit
With WALTER WOOLF



Perspective Drawing of Liverpool Cathedral, as It Will Appear When Completed

"Marjorie"

Shubert Theater, Boston—"Marjorie," a new musical comedy in three acts. Book and lyrics by Fred Thompson and Clifford Gray. Music by Herbert Stothart, Philip Calkin and Stephen Jones. Directed by W. H. Gilmore and David Bennett, under supervision of Rufus LeMaire. The cast:

Luke Calvert..... Edwin Forsberg
Howard Brindle..... Jack Squire
Henry..... Donat Gauthier
Eph Daw..... Richard Skeet Gallagher
Marjorie Daw..... Elizabeth Hines
Brian Valcourt..... Roy Royston
Juliette Loti..... Nan Crawford
Molly Daly..... Ethel Shutta
Garcia Pindora..... Andrew Tombs
Hotel Clerk..... Joe Tinsley
Riggs..... Cliff Herklinger
Bell Boy..... Edward Allen

First you take a little plot, then you add a lot of fun. Every one knows how the recipe ought to run but so many know how to mix as good a musical show as Fred Thompson and Clifford Gray have in "Marjorie." First they took the brother, Eph, who is a third or fourth cousin of Merton of Hollywood, and had him write a play. Then they introduced his sister, Marjorie (Elizabeth Hines) who manages everything very well for herself and a royalty for her brother. But the cooks were very careful not to let the plot run away with the comedy. They gave the part of Eph to Richard Skeet Gallagher who, as many people in Boston seem to know, is a good comedian with a very taking smile. And they added Andrew Tombs who is a comedian who lets the audience do the smiling. For good measure they heaped on a funny moving picture star, a ridiculous inquiry agent, a fair and hearty show girl (Ethel Shutta) and made even the man for Marjorie a great deal more of a show-off than was necessary. One thing they gave only a pinch of—sentiment that was best when Marjorie and Brian danced a slow waltz, quaint as a minuet. Indeed, it was such a novelty that there seemed no need to have them dance up a broad staircase or to put a violin in Brian's hands as was the fashion in the day of waltzes.

Now the cake has the sugar and

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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THE SHOW-OFF
By GEORGE KELLY
"Best of all American comedies"
Hyman Brown, World

THE WONDERFUL VISIT
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A play which readers of The Christian Science Monitor especially will enjoy.

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Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

Expressing Willie
By Rachel Crothers
48th St., Eves. at 8:30, Mats. at 2:30
THU., TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30

New York—Motion Pictures
CAPITOL—Broadway at 51st St.
The Best Program production
"THE ARAB"
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RIVOLI—Broadway at 49th St.
"BABBITT"
With Willard Louis, Mary Alden, Carmel Myers
RIALTO, Broadway and 42 St.
WANDERER OF THE WASTELAND
DONE IN TECHNICOLOR

water and flavoring of plot, comedy and sentiment. The flour was a horus of young and seemly dancers in nice new frocks. The butter and the shortening, one can only think, was the music and the scenery. "Shuffle Your Troubles Away" was the most catchy of the tunes—a good pat of butter but stamped and wrapped in standardized fashion. The scenery was gay and effective. Altogether this cake, "Marjorie," is a very good cake—even though it is not anything more than a cake.

Sert Panels in Boston

The proximity of the mural panels by José María Sert to the Sargent Rotunda at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts gives a most illuminating contrast. Perhaps it were better still if they could be placed alongside the war panels at Harvard, for the subject matter of the two is pretty much the same.

What a difference between the American and the Continental! The former has so completely under control the stirring emotionalism of the subject, and with no less intensity. And with it all there is the consciousness that it is a mural decoration subordinated to a more general architectural scheme of color and design. Sargent's murals, on the other hand, grow on one with increasing profundity and beauty. A single color soon takes on a luminosity that reflects a thousand tones, the grays become veils that surround the mysticism, the blues are vapors that transport one into a dream. But all this to him who wants to see things so; to the casual observer they are pleasing enough.

Mr. Sert performs with the flare of the Venetians. He employs every possible motive for achieving spaciousness and motion. Symbolic figures float about in mid air, there are vast

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Review and Famous Russian String
Quartet.

Architecture

The Liverpool Cathedral

By PROF. C. H. REILLY

Another article on this subject appeared in these columns on July 10.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 27

THE significance of Giles Gilbert Scott's contribution to Gothic architecture through the Liverpool Cathedral is that he has introduced in place of the customary linear treatment a much more plastic one. His building, like a classical structure, appears to be modeled out of the solid. He has no flying buttresses on the exterior nor isolated freestanding piers in the interior. The structure, therefore, with its massive walls and great solid buttresses with their sheer sides, is much stronger and more solid looking than Gothic usually is.

It has been said that he is engaged in classicizing Gothic architecture, while Mr. Bertram Goodhue, with his famous Nebraska State Capitol, was engaged in Gothickizing classical architecture. Such a statement is, of course, an exaggeration, but it does show the lines along which Mr. Scott's thought has moved. The monumental effects he has introduced into Gothic will be, I think, his great contribution to the advancement of architecture, and in historical retrospect to our descendants may seem to mark more decisively than anything else the Gothic buildings of the next 50 years. Turning to the inside, the same monumental quality holds there, but the architect has added to it others which, for the purposes of the building, are even more important. No one, even the most insensitive, can pass through the doors of the temporary screen wall and behold the vast interior without a thrill of surprise and pleasure. One stands awed, not only at the massive piers and grandness of the great stark piers and walls, but at the beauty of the long molded lines and of the great arches and vaults of the roof.

The sensation, however, is different from that on entering one of the old Gothic buildings. Within them they are still in the everyday world, though it is a world purified and made beautiful. Here in Scott's building the modern world is shut out. You feel you have entered a new one with a different atmosphere. The great, strong walls, pierced with very few windows, and those chiefly concealed from view, the piers rising unbroken to vaults, the vaults themselves so lofty that a perceptible blue mist hangs in them, all make for intense solemnity and dignity.

It is not, however, a solemnity which oppresses. The lines are too beautiful for that. With the great scale, Scott for instance has used only three great arches in the chancel arcade, where one of the older cathedrals of the same length would have had eight to 10—the individual human being becomes very

small indeed, but he is not overpowered as in St. Peter's at Rome. Instead, he feels himself lifted up. That is Scott's great achievement, that is, in my opinion, the real test of his cathedral. He once told me his main ambition was to produce an atmosphere of prayer. It was the right ambition and everyone who enters his building must feel he has reached it.

It is possible to mention but one or two of the minor beauties of this great and complicated structure, such as the rich underpattern of carved ornament running throughout, the way the architect has blended the rich carved oak of his choir stalls and the carved stone around them, the fine simple design of the paving, the romantic picturesqueness of the dual organ cases.

There is, however, one distinguishing quality to which attention should be drawn. In all this interior there is a dramatic quality which I think amply justifies itself. I have mentioned how the windows in the chancel are recessed between wing walls, so that while the light pours across the chancel in wide beams and lights up the rich red sandstone in some places to an almost golden tint, it leaves others in the deepest gloom. Nothing could be more dramatic or effective than this.

The same sense of drama is to be seen, too, in smaller things. The great stone throne of the bishop stands out under one of the great arches of the chancel and is led up to by steps and lesser seats in a most dramatic way. In the great transept windows, instead of the multiplicity of tracery, there is one massive pier in the center of each, carrying a figure. The actual figures of the stone carving are perhaps the least successful part of the work, but each figure is placed with fine judgment and effect.

Everywhere you see the same strong character, the same noble ideas and the same dramatic force. The whole cathedral, down to the smallest details, is obviously the work of one man. Everything has been drawn full size by Scott himself. Compared to the old cathedrals, with their vernacular art and their craftsmen accustomed to work and design in it, this, of course, is a new and very stringent modern condition. It has both its advantages and its disadvantages, but it is a supreme test of the architect. When great success has occurred, as in Liverpool, it means that the guiding hand throughout has been that of a great artist. Only such could have produced such a result. But if success can be reached today in this modern way, which the Liverpool Cathedral seems to prove, the final result is a unity and sublimity which overtops in these respects the co-operative work done in the old cathedrals, however beautiful such work may be in detail, and however interesting in variety.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET REACTION GAINS HEADWAY

Downward Tendency Develops Following Irregularity—Some Rails in Demand

Considerable irregularity marked today's initial dealings in the New York stock market. Stewart-Warner declined sharply more than 6 points to the year's lowest price, and later rallied, new 1924 low on overcom- ing dividend action. Local and several railroad issues touched the year's top prices.

Selling later became more general among industrial, chemical and steel motor accessory shares receding sharply. Strength of the public utility and low-priced rail issues, however, was well sustained.

Stewart-Warner, after falling to 48 1/2, rallied to 52 on hurried short covering. Stromberg, Republic Steel, United States Cast Iron Pipe, Union Carbide Chemical were hammered down 1 to 1 1/2 points, while gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were registered by Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, Peoria Eastern, Works Woolworth, and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Downward Trend Noted

Downward tendencies later became more pronounced, and traders apparently basing their operations on the technical reaction. Uncertain trade conditions and divided prospects of individual stocks also furnished a pretext for more general selling.

Several early gains were canceled by profit-taking, and the closing falling back 3 1/2 points while National Lead, West Penn Power, Du Pont, American Woolen and American Woolen declined 2 1/2 to 3 points. Accumulation continued, however, in the low-priced rail issues, Rock Island and New Haven. Call money opened at 2 per cent.

Foreign exchange opened steady. Early losses were converted into substantial gains in some instances, Atlantic market got stimulus from the large absorption of the low-priced rail issues and public utilities. Rock Island moved up 2 1/2 points, and St. Louis & San Francisco, Texas & Pacific and Western Maryland 2D preferred were also quite strong.

Bond Trading Restricted

Bond prices maintained a steady tone with trading restricted in today's early dealings. Buying interest centered principally in local traction issues, responding to better current and brightening prospects for improved operating conditions.

Frisco and Erie obligations led the low-priced railroad issues higher and moderate improvement. Some of the independent issues, however, declined slightly in reaction of greatly reduced earnings in the second quarter and rumors of impending dividend cuts.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—Renewal rate—Boston New York
Outside of call—3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Year money—3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Customers' call loans—4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Individual call loans—4 1/4% 4 1/4%

Bar silver in New York—Today previous
Bar silver in London—34 1/2 34 1/2
Bar gold in London—84 1/2 84 1/2
Mexican dollars—51 1/2 51 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (c)—45-46 45-46

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Year ago today—\$12,000,000 \$17,000,000
Balances—24,000,000 29,000,000
Year ago today—24,000,000 29,000,000
F. R. bank credit—28,690,720 77,000,000

Spot, Boston Delivery—

60-90 days—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Under 30 days—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Less known banks—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
60-90 days—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Under 30 days—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers—2 1/2% 2 1/2%
Under 30 days—2 1/2% 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

New York—3 1/2% Chicago—4%
Philadelphia—3 1/2% St. Louis—4%
Cleveland—3 1/2% Minneapolis—4 1/4%
Richmond—3 1/2% Kansas City—4%
St. Paul—3 1/2% Denver—4%
San Francisco—4%
Portland—3 1/2%
Seattle—3 1/2%
San Antonio—3 1/2%
Dallas—3 1/2%
Houston—3 1/2%
Phoenix—3 1/2%
Salt Lake City—3 1/2%
San Diego—3 1/2%
Los Angeles—3 1/2%
San Jose—3 1/2%
Sacramento—3 1/2%
Fresno—3 1/2%
Stockton—3 1/2%
Modesto—3 1/2%
Merced—3 1/2%
San Bernardino—3 1/2%
Riverside—3 1/2%
Orange—3 1/2%
Santa Ana—3 1/2%
Costa Mesa—3 1/2%
Fullerton—3 1/2%
Brea—3 1/2%
Anaheim—3 1/2%
Torrance—3 1/2%
Long Beach—3 1/2%
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Buena Vista—3 1/2%
Palmdale—3 1/2

RAILROAD MERGER
PLAN EXPECTED TO
BE GIVEN OUT SOON

Erie and Pere Marquette Stockholders Await Announcement of the Van Sweringen

NEW YORK, July 17.—Opportunity will soon be offered the preferred and common stockholders of both Erie and Pere Marquette to exchange their stock for that of Nickel Plate or for stock of a new corporation which would include all of the Van Sweringen properties, according to information from banking sources.

Yesterday at the Pere Marquette offices here, O. P. Van Sweringen and J. J. Bennett, chairman of the board and president, respectively, of the Nickel Plate, outlined a proposed merger of the properties to Chairman E. N. Brown and President Frank H. Brown of Erie. The conference was held at the Van Sweringen hotel. Details of the conference were withheld but Mr. Brown said after the meeting that Mr. Van Sweringen had informed him that he had obtained control of more than 100,000 shares of Pere Marquette common stock and that he would mail him a definite proposal within the next few days.

It is understood that the purpose of the meeting was to procure the cooperation of the Pere Marquette stockholders before presenting the proposal to the road's stockholders. Reports have mentioned an exchange of three shares of Erie common for one share of Nickel Plate, and two shares of Pere Marquette common for one of Nickel Plate. Interested officials, however, point out that any discussion of terms at this time is a matter of guesswork.

The 100,000 shares of Pere Marquette common in the hands of the Van Sweringens interests of course do not constitute a majority of the \$45,000,000 common stock. All holders, however, will be offered the same terms. There will probably be no effort to buy more stock in the open market.

Erie's Position
What terms will be offered Erie stockholders is not yet revealed. Preferred and common stock holders are voting privileges as have certain of the bond issues. The preferred stock would naturally be accorded somewhat different treatment from the common, although not necessarily so, the preferred issues being limited to 4 per cent dividends while the amount which the common might receive is theoretically unlimited. Some holders of Erie common maintain that in view of the excellent earning power which the road has developed in the last two years, an exchange of one share of "Nickel Plate" for three shares of Erie, as has been rumored, would be unsatisfactory to them.

In 1923 Erie showed a balance equal to \$5.25 a share on the \$11,481,900 common stock. This, however, was after an adjustment made in the income account whereby \$2,107,385 was charged against non-operating income to make up for losses in the coal and iron mines under the guarantee period disallowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Earnings for the year, aside from this adjustment were actually \$7.10 a share on the common.

Earnings Held Up Well
In the current year while gross earnings for the five months ended May 31 fell off \$6,585,525 compared with the corresponding period of last year net operating income was \$2,727,197, or \$139,458 less. This reflects a truly remarkable saving in operating expenses which very largely offsets the falling off in business.

Non-operating income is a variable quantity. Erie draws on its rich coal subsidiaries for dividends largely at pleasure. In the first quarter of 1924, at least, "other income" was substantially larger than in the first quarter of 1923. Total income for that period was \$7,896,074, compared with \$6,260,826 in the first three months of 1923 and surplus after charges was \$1,176,787, compared with \$1,334,379.

Dividends on both classes of preferred were they being paid, would call for \$2,556,716 per annum, or \$639,044 for the three months' period only. Deducting the quarter's dividends of \$639,044 leaves a balance of \$3,337,743, equivalent to \$3.14 a share on the common stock. It is estimated that Erie may show earnings this year of between \$9 and \$10 per share on the common, barring unforeseen setbacks.

MARINE REPORTS
DEFICIT FOR 1923

International Mercantile Marine Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923. Profit after taxes and fixed charges amounted to \$3,075,072, as compared with \$3,576,599 in preceding year. After deducting depreciation of steamships there was a deficit of \$2,551,728, compared with a deficit of \$2,408,061 in 1922.

The report shows the following combined income account of earnings derived from operations of American Red Star, White Star, Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines and dividends from partly owned companies:

	1923	1922
Gross	\$17,873,558	\$17,873,558
Miscellaneous income	1,842,078	1,842,078
Total	\$19,715,636	\$19,715,636
Operating expenses	15,638,220	15,638,220
Fixed charges	2,815,728	2,815,728
Profits	3,075,072	3,576,599
Depreciation	5,631,800	5,631,800
Surplus	2,551,728	2,408,061
Profits	2,551,728	2,408,061
Profit and loss	2,551,728	2,408,061

"Deficit."
Accounts of British subsidiaries are included in consolidated statements at the company's standard rate of exchange at \$4.85 a pound sterling.

JORDAN MOTOR'S
GOOD EARNINGS

The Jordan Motor Car Company report for the first six months ended June 30, shows that dividends were earned more than twice over. Dividends of \$1.50 were paid on the common stock and the regular dividend at the rate of 7 per cent on the preferred. Sales totaled \$6,578,672.

Profits for the six months' period, exclusive of federal taxes, adjustments and dividends, were \$480,671.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows a ratio of near parity between the total indebtedness of the company being \$326,236, with quick assets of \$220,195.

On that date the company had \$608,704 in cash, with no bank loans or other indebtedness.

The Great Jordan Line Eight is now in production and within 10 days after the first announcement 4892 orders were received.

OFFER JOINT STOCK LAND BONDS
Hayden, Stone & Co. are offering an issue of \$1,000,000 San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank—Texas and Oklahoma—5 Per Cent Farm Loan Bonds due 1932, at a price of 101 and accrued interest to yield 4 1/2 per cent to 1932, the redeemable date, and 5 per cent thereafter.

NEW YORK
BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p. m.)

Cher 5 1/2	80	80	Norr & West cv 5 1/2	123
Chem 7 1/4 1/2	88	87	Nor Am Edison 6 1/2	91
Chain deb 6 1/2	94	94	Nor Am Edison 6 1/2 1/2	101
Am Cotton Oil 5 1/2	94	94	Nor Am Edison 6 1/2 1/2	101
Am Rep deb 8 1/2	94	94	Nor Pacific 3 1/2	93
Am Smelt 8 1/2	94	94	Nor Pacific 5 C 2047	93
Am Sugar 8 1/2	94	94	Nor Pacific 5 C 2047	93
Am Tel & Tel 5 1/2	101	101	Nor Pacific 5 C 2047	93
Am Tel & Tel 4 1/2	101	101	Nor States Power & L 4 1/2	103
Am Tel & Tel 3 1/2	97	97	Nor States Power & L 4 1/2	103
W & A Elec 5 1/2	91	91	Nor-West Bell 7 1/2	101
Del 5 1/2	94	94	Ohio Pub Service 7 1/2	106
Del 5 1/2	94	94	Ohio Pub Service 7 1/2	106
Del 5 1/2	94	94	Ohio River gen 5 1/2	98
Del 5 1/2	94	94	Ore S Line 4 1/2	91
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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO SELLS AT HIGHEST PRICE IN 12 YEARS

Merger Possibilities and Indicated
Record Earnings Big Factors Behind Advance

Chesapeake & Ohio's steadily increasing earnings together with merger possibilities have caused the stock to push forward to a new high for the year of 26 1/2. This is the highest the stock has sold since 1912 when it was selling at 25, compared with the present 24 1/2.

Probably on account of the acknowledged value of the road as a steady earner, Chesapeake common has sold relatively higher for a number of years than other railroad common stocks paying 4, but at its present price it is 33 points above Pere Marquette, also paying 4, and 35 above Baltimore & Ohio, which pays 5 annually.

Since the Van Sweringen of Cleveland secured virtual working control a year and a half ago, rumors that a consolidation of Chesapeake and Nickel Plate, which they also control, was imminent, and in which Chesapeake stockholders would benefit materially, have accompanied its steady advance.

The Cleveland interests have announced their intention of eventually merging the two properties, providing the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission is obtained, and the action of Chesapeake stock market has been a strong basis of truth in reports that the value of the common will be enhanced considerably by such a transaction.

Proposed 10,000-Mile System

When a merger plan will be announced is conjectural, but in view of the fact that the Van Sweringens have secured control of Erie and have a strong footing in Pere Marquette, such a procedure would seem logical as the next move in the formation of their proposed 10,000-mile system.

Not long after the Van Sweringens took over Chesapeake it developed that their holdings and those of the Nickel Plate of Chesapeake common aggregated 58 per cent of the total \$2,792,000 outstanding. It is known they subsequently rounded out their holdings until they now possess well over 50 per cent of the total outstanding. Presumably the advance for some months after the property changed hands was stimulated by Cleveland buying.

Financial interests assumed until recently that a scheme of consolidation of the two properties was being worked out in which Nickel Plate would offer a share-for-share exchange of common to Chesapeake shareholders. Since "Nickel Plate" pays 4 annually, Chesapeake common would be raised automatically to a 6 per cent annual basis.

Record Earnings

At that time, however, the two stocks were selling at practically equal levels, and subsequently "Nickel Plate" has advanced to over 99, making a 14-point spread. In other words, the market is pointing away from such an exchange.

Undoubtedly the improvement thus far in current earnings has been an important factor contributing to support the stock. Based on \$2,825,677 net earnings in the first five months, which was some 17 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1923 period, 1924 earnings are indicated at \$17 a share, compared with \$12.50 last year.

Not only does this mean a new record for Chesapeake, but it would be over four times the present requirements. In connection with earnings it is interesting to note the beneficial effect of Van Sweringen control. Whereas most roads have shown a decided loss in gross this year, Chesapeake has yielded an increase of 7 per cent in gross in five months to \$42,472,876, reflecting the routing of additional Nickel Plate traffic over the soft coal line.

LARGE EARNINGS FOR HOUSTON OIL

Half Year Showing Excellent,
but Decline Indicated

That there has been marked improvement in the oil situation in the first half of 1924 as compared with the corresponding period of 1923, is shown by Houston Oil Company's earnings.

Gross earnings in the six months ended June amounted to \$1,150,000, compared with \$1,000,000 a year ago, an increase of \$1,000,000, or 115 per cent. Of this total \$1,221,000 was shown in the March quarter and \$1,229,000 in the three months ended June. In the second quarter of 1923 gross was \$818,000.

Net after depletion in the six months was \$1,468,000. With other income net for the period amounted to \$1,593,000. After preferred dividends the balance available for the common stock amounted to \$1,324,000, or the equivalent of \$5.21 a share on the 249,886 shares outstanding. In the corresponding period a year ago net was equal to \$2.66 a share before depletion and depletion.

In 1923 Houston earned \$2.97 a share for the common, \$2.75 in 1922 and only 92 cents a share in 1921. Earnings in the first half of the current year were at the annual rate of \$10.60 a share on the common.

It is doubtful, in view of the present unsettledness in the oil industry, if anything like these earnings will be realized this year. Both gross and net earnings for the first three months of the year were less than in the first three months of 1923, and from present indications the current quarter will be even more lean. Nevertheless, 1924 earnings for the common may be the largest in the company's history.

Nothing has ever been paid on the common. On Feb. 5 the stock sold at \$2 1/2; on April 22 it had declined to \$1. The current quotation is 68 1/2.

STREET RAILWAY'S EARNINGS DECLINE

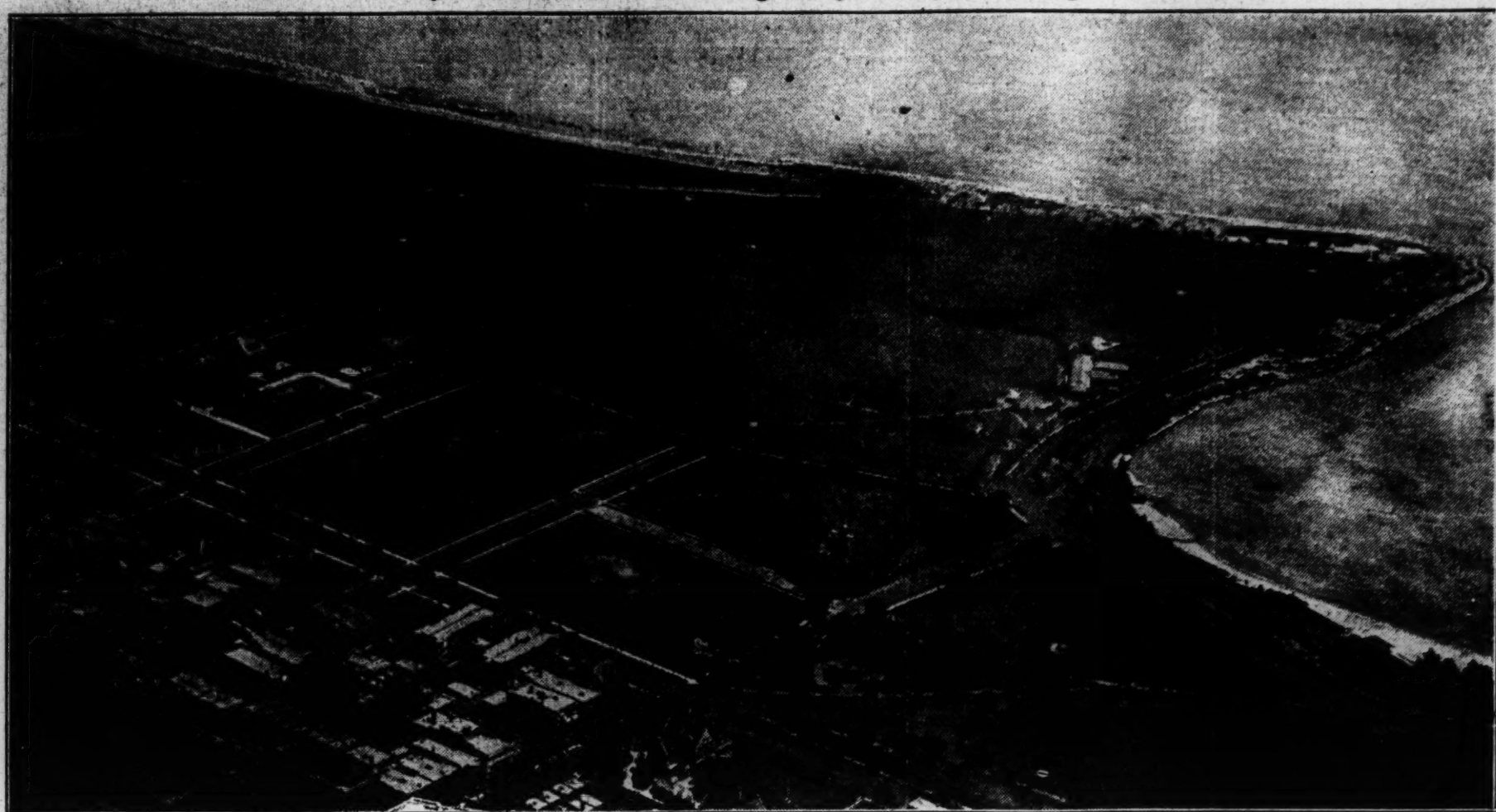
As anticipated, the June gross earnings of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway fell off sharply. The reduction amounted to about \$123,000, or 15 per cent, after all charges, dropped from \$59,021 to \$52,594.

For the six months ended June 30, Eastern Massachusetts had earned for dividends \$333,721, as compared with \$474,124 for the corresponding period a year ago. After dividends on the first preferred and sinking fund stocks and the preferred "B" stock, there remained for the first half of 1924 net available for dividends on the roughly, \$7,000 shares of adjustment stock of a little more than \$2 a share.

OFFERS PACIFIC GAS STOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Stockholders of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have been offered 50,000 shares of common at \$35 as a step in new common stock financing. The stock was offered on the installment plan. The company will sell down to a single share in line with the customer ownership policy, paying 4 per cent interest on installment up to the issuance of the stock.

What a Lot of "Clean Dirt" and Ingenuity Did for Chicago's Waterfront



PART OF CHICAGO'S FAMOUS PARK SYSTEM FACING LAKE MICHIGAN

ST. PAUL ROAD'S HALF YEAR POOR

May Not Produce More Than
19 Per Cent of Fixed Charges
—Refunding Problem

Although preliminary estimates of June earnings of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company are lacking, it is indicated gross and net will show a considerable decrease from the corresponding month of 1923.

The company has been hard hit by the depression in general business and the resulting decline in loadings. Net revenue has left little margin of net income after payment of rents and taxes. May earnings were a considerable improvement over the deficit incurred in the preceding month, and the June report is expected to show a gain over May, but improvement is slow and figures for six months will hardly be favorable.

At the end of last year's first six months' period St. Paul returned \$33,677,132 in gross revenue and \$6,689,015 in net operating income, and despite the fact that 1923 was the best year of general railroad business reported since the conclusion of the war, the company only succeeded in covering its expenses and making a slight margin. This year at the end of five months St. Paul's gross revenue was \$6,881,555 behind last year and net operating revenue had decreased \$2,216,370. The company's net operating income will approximate \$4,000,000, as compared with \$6,689,015 in the 1923 period. In other words, while St. Paul earned 31.7 per cent of its fixed charges for the entire year in the first six months of 1923, the company will not do much better than produce 19 per cent of this year's interest on funded debt in the first half year.

Just what effect the unfavorable earnings of the road will have on the refunding of the \$46,000,000 of maturities which the company has coming due next year is problematical. The one big advantage which the St. Paul has over other systems which have suffered reverses is that President H. E. Byram has faithfully followed a policy of maintenance which has kept the road in a very efficient operating state.

WALWORTH'S GOOD FINANCIAL STATUS

Dividends Earned in 5 Months—
Has Ample Working Capital

In common with the general experience of the iron and steel allied lines, the earnings of the Walworth Manufacturing Company this year are not up to the excellent 1923 performance. Nevertheless, Walworth's earnings for the entire year's dividends on both classes of stock in the five months ended May 31 last.

The company is paying 6 per cent on the \$1,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent preferred stock at \$1.40 a share on the outstanding 194,271 shares of common. This will leave the profits of the remaining seven months of the year to add to surplus. Last year Walworth sold more than \$19,000,000 worth of goods and earned \$7 a share for the common after preferred dividends.

With the plants at South Boston and Kewanee, Ill., operating at about 50 per cent of capacity, the outlook is for a rather quiet summer, but this condition is brought about as much by design as by necessity. Foundry work under high temperatures constitutes much of the Walworth business; therefore, the management has found it advisable, from the standpoint of efficiency, to crowd production somewhat into the colder months.

Walworth sales in June were some 15 per cent under the May total, but the last 10 days have witnessed an improvement. The full business will get under way about the middle of August, and it is believed that the company will enjoy a good volume of sales in the final quarter of the year.

It is an interesting fact that at the beginning of the current calendar year Walworth had net current assets of \$7,735,089, while the total of current liabilities, bonds, purchase money, obligations and preferred stock there remained for the first half of 1924 net available for dividends on the roughly, \$7,000 shares of adjustment stock of a little more than \$2 a share.

OFFERS PACIFIC GAS STOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Stockholders of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have been offered 50,000 shares of common at \$35 as a step in new common stock financing. The stock was offered on the installment plan. The company will sell down to a single share in line with the customer ownership policy, paying 4 per cent interest on installment up to the issuance of the stock.

MACK TRUCKS HAS GOOD SIX MONTHS

Expected to Show \$10 Share on
Common Stock in That Period

Earnings of Mack Trucks, Inc., for the six months ended June 30, with June partly estimated, will be approximately \$3,500,000 after reserves for taxes and contingencies. After preferred dividends the balance for the common will exceed \$10 a share on 233,109 shares. This compares with nearly \$4,000,000, or \$12.23 a share earned in the 1923 period, and \$1,570,000, or \$2.53 a share, in the first six months of 1922.

For the first quarter of 1924 Mack reported net of \$1,430,307, equal after dividends on the first and second preferred to \$4.04 a share on the common. Net for the second quarter will be somewhat in excess of \$2,000,000, a very satisfactory showing considering the unsettledness in general business during this period.

The company sold approximately 2400 trucks the last three months which, while somewhat lower than in 1923, fully met expectations of the management. It would not be surprising if the bus end of Mack's business ultimately improving competition and the latter part of the year showed a balance for the last half equal to 60 per cent of the total. But even if the company does no better than 1923, earnings for the first six months would be a balance for the year of around \$6,000,000, or very close to three times its \$6 annual dividend on the common shares.

REFINED COPPER STOCKS REDUCED

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks of refined copper in the hands of North American and South American producers were reduced about 3,000,000 pounds in June.

Shipments by North American and South American producers in June are estimated at approximately 208,000,000 pounds, and production of refined copper at 205,000,000 pounds, making stocks on July 1, 1924, 222,000,000 pounds, compared with 225,000,000 June 1 and 197,500,000 pounds July 1, 1923.

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"Clean Dirt" Job Beautifies Chicago

Golf Course, Shade Trees, Lawns
Take Place of Waste Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9.—In four years, by filling in the shore line with dirt hauled by contractors from their jobs in various parts of Chicago, the lake front from Lincoln Park more than a mile north to Bittersweet Avenue, has been beautified with broad lawns, a nine-hole golf course, and here and there groups of shade trees.

Under the direction of the Lincoln Park Board the shore line was pushed outward into the lake 1150 feet by filling in with clean silt dirt the space between an artificial breakwater and the shore, which was drained of its shallow water. From a shabby appearance it has been changed by steady building to one of the attractive parks of this city, celebrated for its incomparable park system.

This is only part of an ambitious plan of the Lincoln Park Board to beautify the entire shore line from the Chicago River 7 1/2 miles northward to Devon Avenue. Already permission has been obtained to continue the beautification of the shore one-half mile further north and the next period desired is to beautify the shore another half mile.

At the southern approach to the property the B. P. O. Elks National Temple is being completed. In filling in the area Henry A. Marbach, chief engineer of the Lincoln Park Board, required that only the very best clean silt dirt be used. Tin cans and ordinary rubbish were not accepted.

It is thought to be one of the most remarkable civic accomplishments in establishing a picturesque waterfront by making land and developing the scheme after a carefully planned survey.

HOLLAND'S MAY IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Holland's trade figures for May show Preliminary figures for May show Holland's imports, excluding gold and silver, for the month were 215,000,000 guilders and exports totaled 136,000,000 guilders, the Department of Commerce stated.

MELBOURNE STRIKE MAY LEAD TO ABOLITION OF CITY TRAMS

Walkout of Operators, Instead of Tying Up Public
Travel, Proves a Benefit

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 31.—Recently the men engaged on the whole of the cable tramway system in the metropolitan area as well as those on the electric lines north of the city struck, because a gripman was dismissed for refusing to instruct a recruit who had volunteered for the special police during the police strike some months ago.

The strike has had an entirely unexpected result. Naturally every available motor vehicle was pressed into the service of transporting passengers, with the consequence that there was surprisingly little inconvenience. The people were taken to and from their work as expeditiously as in normal times, there was less congestion than is customary in the more crowded portions of the city, the absence of the clanging of tram bells certainly made life more comfortable, and the people found that less time than usual was occupied in getting to and from business.

Trams Slow Up Traffic

The result of all this has been to start an agitation to abolish the whole of the trams within the city area. It is pointed out that the greatest factor in slowing down traffic, and thus causing congestion has been the running of the trams through the center of the streets. The slow-moving cable trams in busy streets, such as Swanston and Elizabeth, are frequently to be seen backed up for more than a block in the "peak" traffic hours. It is contended that the passenger service could be conducted much more expeditiously, as well as with greater safety, if the trams were taken out of the busy streets and motor buses substituted.

The problem of how to deal best with Melbourne's rapidly-increasing traffic has been becoming more and more acute in recent years, and last year Alexander Cameron, chairman of the tramways board, visited America and Europe to study the methods adopted there. In his report he recommended the retention of trams in the streets, but favored the electrification of the cable system. It was proposed to proceed with this work as soon as possible.

Want Less Rigid System

Now, however a strong feeling is growing that it would be a great mistake to perpetuate the rigid system of railroads within the city boundaries, and that a service of the more fluid motor bus should be substituted, the trams to run from the suburbs to the city boundaries and act as feeders to the buses. This proposal has been considered by the Melbourne City Council, which has requested the State Government to investigate it thoroughly. One very weighty argument in its favor is that the enormous cost of conversion would be saved.

A rather piquant side-light on the problem is that the Tramways Union, whose action in striking showed that it was possible to get along without the trams, is protesting strongly against their proposed abolition, on the ground that it will constitute "an outrageous invasion of the privileges of the traveling public."

WINDY SEEKING STILL LOWER RATE

WINNIPEG, Man., July 10 (Special Correspondence).—Encouraged by the re-establishment of the low freight rates fixed in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement of 1917, the Winnipeg Board of Trade and other business organizations in western Canada are planning to initiate a move to secure enforcement of Manitoba's contract of 1901, providing for still lower freight rates than the Crow's Nest agreement.

The Crow's Nest agreement covers only certain commodities, while Manitoba's contract with the railways covers every bit of freight moving in any direction, and provides, in addition, rates which are 15 per cent below those set in the Crow's Nest contract. One of the most important features of the Manitoba contract is the reduction in freight charges of 3 to 4 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and 2 cents per 100 pounds on coarse grains, which it stipulates.

VICTORIA MAY GET 1926 EMPIRE FAIR

VICTORIA, B. C., June 30 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for holding a British Empire Exhibition here in 1926 or 1927 are being laid before the British Columbia Government now by the British Empire Trade Organization of England. Representatives of this body who arrived here a few days ago told the Government that Victoria was favored as the scene of the fair because of its central location in the Empire, its climatic and scenic attractions. It is proposed that a mission, including a member of the provincial government and prominent British Columbia business men, tour the Empire shortly to interview the various dominions in the exhibition scheme. The Government has promised careful consideration of the trade organization's proposals as the importance of the project to this province is fully realized.

PAPER MILL REOPENS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Whalen Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Port Alice, Vancouver Island, one of the largest paper manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast, has resumed operations after being idle for some months. The reopening of the plant follows the closing of big paper contracts with firms in Japan and an extension of the operating company's business elsewhere. A program of expansion, involving enormous expenditures, is contemplated by the operators, it is understood.

PRAGUE DEVELOPS UNIQUE INSTITUTION

Studentsky Domov Begets Amity
Among University's 4000 Members of 29 Races

PRAGUE, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—The Studentsky Domov, in Prague, has succeeded in getting students of different nationalities to mingle together amicably in their out-of-school hours, and to co-operate in organizing their joint activities. The institution was built three years ago to cope with the urgent needs of the moment which beset student life all over central Europe after the war. These needs were no less pressing in Prague than in the other student centers. Cost of living was high, and there was shortage of clothing, fuel, and food, except at prices beyond the capacity of the large majority of students.

University Grants Site

By deciding to put up a student home, the American Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. immeasurably alleviated the hardships of student life in Prague at that time. It was built on a site granted for the purpose by the university. It contains the necessary large study rooms for men and for girls, reading rooms and clubrooms, bathrooms, and a co-operative store.

Most important of all, there is a big restaurant, where regular meals are provided at a low charge, and there is also a cafeteria. In this particular part of its work, the Studentsky Domov has been followed by other organizations.

As a consequence of its influence, the Czech students were inspired to branch out in another direction, and to set up the Student Colony, to house some 150 students. The actual buildings were constructed by the students' own personal labor, with the spontaneous and enthusiastic help of many other sections of the Prague population. Even workmen on strike went along to lend a hand with the building of the Student Colony.

The "Open Door"

But the unique work of the Studentsky Domov lies in the fact that it introduced to Prague two new and daring conceptions. The founders of the enterprise saw that Prague was a center of many different races. They threw their doors open to all students without regard to nationality or creed, so that young people might learn to live down the racial bitterness accentuated by the war. When this aim became known, the founders were immediately told that they were seeking the impossible.

They stuck to the "open door" method, however, and today 29 different races are represented among the 4000 members of the Studentsky Domov.

There has been only one internal racial dispute during the three years, and that one difficulty was straightened out in a friendly manner by the two parties concerned. Whereas each racial group has its own Student Christian movement with its distinctive officers and program, they are all federated for certain joint purposes within the Confederation of Student Renaissance Movements in Czechoslovakia.

The second great innovation which the founders of the Studentsky Domov introduced was the system of self-government by the students. Authority in the Domov is now balanced between the board of trustees, a director, and a students' council elected by all the student members.

The director of the Studentsky Domov, Hunting Duple of Ohio State University, declares that the work is not yet finished, that it remains to get the members to undertake a common program of construction in the spirit of the closest practical co-operation. Differences of every kind which exist between the races should be discussed in a friendly manner, and not only the quarrel would be achieved but also a positive conscious effort toward mutual understanding and appreciation would be developed.

HUDSON BAY LINE IS GIVEN IMPETUS

WINNIPEG, Man., July 2 (Special Correspondence).—The suggestion of Sir Henry Drayton, former Canadian minister of finance, that the Hudson Bay Railway be handed over to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for completion and operation, meets with the approval of the "On-to-the-Bay" Association. This association is bringing about the completion of this railroad. A meeting of the executives of the association passed a resolution in which the Dominion Government is asked to make a definite offer along the lines of Sir Henry's proposal.

If this offer is considered fair and equitable, the association will devote itself to assisting the provinces in carrying out the work of finishing the line and in maintaining it in successful operation. Sir Henry's suggestion was made before the parliamentary committee on natural railways and shipping. It provided also for the securing of running rights over the Canadian National into the Winnipeg terminals, and for a contribution of \$2,000,000.

MANITOBA STOPS RESALE OF LIQUOR

WINNIPEG, Man., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Drastic action was taken by the Manitoba Liquor Commission when, in order to prevent further resale of liquor purchased by permit holders from the Government storehouse, the permits of more than 300 holders were cancelled. This action was aimed principally at hotels and roadhouses, where, it was alleged, it had been the practice to obtain liquor on the permits of permanent residents at these places for the purpose of resale. The commission is co-operating closely with the law enforcement departments of the city and provincial police, and the police are being asked to take the place of the cancelled permits, as they affect the hotels and roadhouses, will be strictly enforced.

"Our business is to sell under the law," stated R. D. Waugh, chief commissioner. "The business of the enforcement officers is to see that it is not resold. We are going to do everything we can to co-operate with them in order to suppress the illegal trading which has been going on."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I met another member of Uncle George's family today—a big black and white cat. He says he has two names—Aunt Sue calls him "Kitty" and Uncle George calls him "Jasper".

I told him about my little friend Spoodle and it made a great hit with him. Then he wanted to know if I had met his playmate. I told him I had not, but that I would be glad to.

Who can it be, I thought? It sounded like a little girl but whose little girl could it be?

His name is "Inky," he said, "and I am sure you will like him." Just then we heard a funny little laugh in the direction of the back yard. That's Inky now, Jasper said, "Come with me and I'll introduce you."

A moment later we walked into the yard and there, perched on a market basket, was a shiny black crow. "Inky," Jasper said, "this is Snubs. He is going to be with us for a few weeks. I was too surprised to speak for a moment or two but I finally managed to tell him I was glad to meet him!"

THE HOME FORUM

Supply and Demand in Poetry

MY FRIEND and I were talking as we went down the hill about poetical reputations, about how they are won and lost, and about the men who have them. Our conversation had taken this turn because we had just left the home of a poet—I shall call him Ronaldson—whose fame has swept round the world in the last decade and only recently has shown signs of declining.

"The whole trouble with Ronaldson," my companion said, "is simply that he writes by far too much. . . about ten times too much. He has made his own wares seem cheap by keeping them always under our eyes in unnecessary and undesirable quantities. There was a time, not so long ago, when I took great joy in him, read everything he brought out, read him everywhere to all sorts of people; for he seemed to me at that time to be something rare, something almost unique, like a new color or perfume. It would not have seemed possible to me in those days that I could get too much of him, or even enough. But now one sees him everywhere, loading the bookstalls, crowding the shop-windows even in little country towns among the apples and fountain pens, cutting all the quiet and, as I am coming to feel, the more distinguished men by sheer mass and weight of output. Well, it is too much of a good thing—like these daisies here that whiten the whole field and leave no room for any other flower to show its head. There are too many of him. One daisy, when you look at it closely enough, is really very beautiful. Ten daisies, or even a hundred, make a pretty show. But a million! One ignores them if he can. And so we shall be ignoring Ronaldson, for all his fine powers, unless he holds himself at a higher rate. Even now I could do well enough with one book of his in a year, but while he continues to put forth two or three books of poetry in every twelve months I shall probably not read him at all. Something tells me that poetry which must be attended to—and I have no time for any other kind—is not written at that rate of speed."

"And yet surely," said I, "you do not think you can estimate the value of his present work by merely counting the books he publishes in a year. So long as his work is good—and you do not deny that it still is that—we should be glad to find that there is plenty of it, and when it ceases to be good we shall not care at all whether he writes much or little."

"But quantity of output," replied my friend, "though it may not in all cases be a sure index of quality, does certainly affect the public attitude toward a man's work, does really af-

fect his reputation; and that is all I am saying. When I mentioned my own change of feeling about Ronaldson's poetry I only meant to imply that my experience must be fairly representative. This attitude may be irrational, but it exists, and all writers should pay attention to it. There is no essential difference in this respect between the poet's product and any other commodity, such as eggs, for example. When the market offers very few eggs, the price goes up; when it has many, prices fall."

"But it does seem a little strange," said I, "that a poet's reputation should depend in some degree not upon the exercise of his faculty but upon his abstention from the use of it."

"O, but that is only a verbal difficulty. We value and praise him, of course, not for what he has abstained from doing but for what he has done, because we feel that what he does put before us is choice, fine, distinguished."

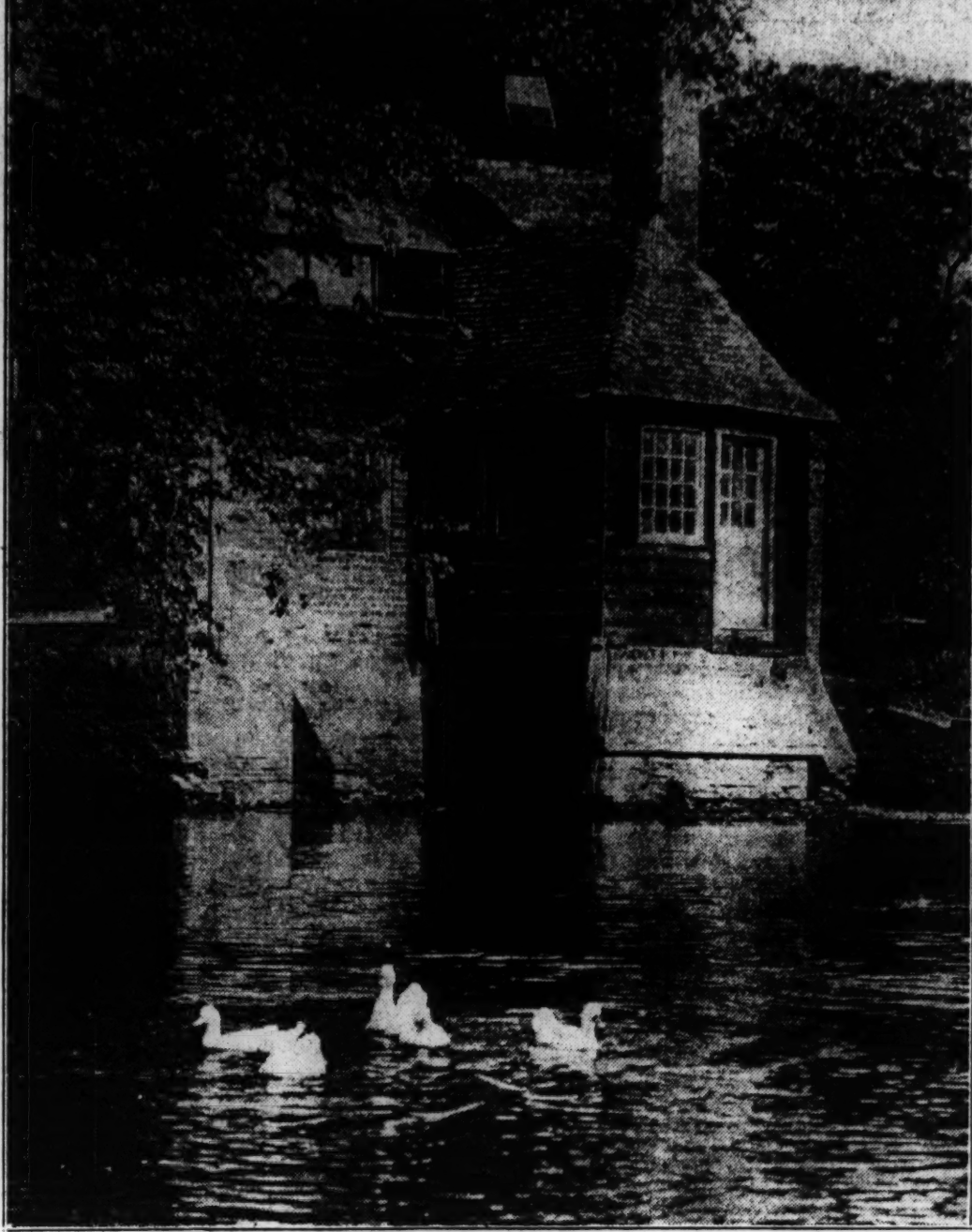
"You believe that a poet is more highly valued when he does little work of fine quality than he would be if he were to turn out much more, including, besides this pure gold, a certain amount of alloy. The looks reasonable. But what would you think of an apple tree which bore only two or three apples, however good they might be, in a year?"

"I should think it a poor tree; but your analogy is not close, for when those few apples are eaten they are gone, and so an end to the tree's present usefulness. Not so with good poetry. The more it is consumed the more it flourishes. Take the classic example of Thomas Gray, or, still better, of Collins. All the verse Collins wrote can be printed conveniently on thirty octavo pages; and simply because his sheaf is so slender we are predisposed to find it all good. One opens his little book with confident expectation of finding nothing but the finest wheat of his acre. The mere fact that he wrote little would not alone have kept his name before us, but the fact has had its effect, nevertheless, upon both critics and public, preparing them to find in him the chaste and chiseled beauty which he really has. And the same rule holds today. Think of Burroughs, for instance. He may have published twenty-five poems in these ten years. Probably I should agree that he has a slender talent than Ronaldson—although he is certainly a better critic. But this is the point: the general average of his published work is much higher than the other man's, and this general average will count in the long run. Ronaldson's cargo will need much lightening before it is ready for a long voyage across the years. But Burroughs is ready to sail."

"All of this seems impressive and possibly true," said I, "until I think of certain men who were far more important than Collins or Burroughs or Ronaldson will ever be. The really great artists produced endlessly, without any apparent regard to their reputations or to what you call the market. I think of Chaucer turning out his hundred lines a day in the intervals of business, and of Shakespeare doing his two plays each year while playing at the Globe and Blackfriars afternoons and evenings, patching the plays of other men, memorizing hundreds of lines every week. I think of Beethoven's wide rivers of music and of Bach's boundless ocean. Little people may concern themselves about the amount of their output, but such considerations never occur to great men who produce because they cannot possibly help it. Indeed I think that one sign of greatness in the arts—though not an infallible one—is great productivity. As for Ronaldson, you do not deny that all his work has been good. I think that there is too much of it may some day seem as ridiculous as it would be to assert that Turner painted too many pictures or that Shakespeare wrote too many plays or that the 'Faerie Queen' is too long."

"All three of those assertions," my friend said, laughing, "I am quite ready to make. We accept 'Love's Labour's Lost' with all its sugared reticence and Henry VIII with its grotesque stage-craft only because we think Shakespeare may have had something to do with them, for his reputation is, we may say, established. But let me remind you again that we are asking only how a reputation is to be gained. Shakespeare's bad plays kept his reputation back for almost two centuries; Spenser's 'Faerie Queen' is so long that no one ever reads beyond the second book; Turner flooded the world with pictures, so that except for John Ruskin we might today be holding him cheap. But I have a suggestion to make, not startlingly original, which ought to compromise our differences. You say that great productivity is one mark of the great artist. Well and good. And I say that the artist must not put too much of his work before the world if his greatness is to be promptly recognized. These apparently conflicting theories are easily harmonized, for what is to prevent his keeping a capacious wastebasket within easy reach of his writing-desk, and filling it, if he likes, every day? Then he can produce as much as ever he likes—for the fondle. But publishing everything he writes is a very different thing. Let him beware how he does the world the discourtesy of laying anything but his ultimate best before it. Or if he must publish all he turns out, he should consider the advantages of anonymity and the refuge provided by the pseudonym. Burroughs's twenty-five poems in a decade we accept as a subtle compliment; they applaud our judgment. Ronaldson's twenty-five volumes amount almost to an insult. He should purchase a very large wastebasket."

"Yes," I agreed, "that suggestion of yours does seem to cover the question. But there are very few in these days who would follow it."



Houghton Mill

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Three Horses

Marietta was perhaps the greatest character. She had little pretense to good breeding—in fact, though we did not say so in her hearing, she appeared to have had a cart horse among her ancestors. There is little doubt that she had been driven—probably in a butcher's cart—and the last thing she can ever have expected was to become an officer's charger! She was very fond of her groom, who loved her dearly and always saw that she got the best food that was going. Still she thought it desirable to bite him about once a month—not so as to hurt, of course, but just a little nip to keep him in order and show that she was mistress. She used to follow her officer about without bridle or halter, like a dog. One day she went after him through a narrow doorway, along a stone passage, through another door into his sleeping quarters—a large square room with table, chair, bed and washstand. Was she surprised? Not the least. She realized it was only just a superior kind of loose-box, and made straight for the water-jug and had a good drink from that. After that she walked round the table, out of the door, along the passage and down the stone steps into the open. Had she ever been in a circus? We never knew. But she certainly had been somebody's pet. Melissa was the fine lady of the tribe. Her bright bay coat, black points, and small head and ears all proclaimed the aristocrat. It was whispered that she had cousins in a racing stable. She learned much in her travels through Macedonia, and greatly enjoyed the mounted pargashas which occasionally took place, when she used to gallop over rough country and scramble up and down steep mullahs, or water courses, and generally disport herself in a way she never dreamed of in the smooth pasture lands of her home. Dingha's history was as little known as that of Marietta or Melissa, but experts thought she came from the Argentine. Not very much to look at, she was in fact the best horse of the three. She had a wonderfully comfortable action—to ride her was like sitting on something between a rocking chair and a swing. The longest ride never tired her or her officer. Her special crony among the horses was a bright chestnut called Shift. Whenever these two went out riding together they used to play a thoroughly naughty game, urging one another on to dance about and shy at rocks, coats, donkeys or Greek children, things they would pass over with complete unconcern when alone. At first Dingha was a little nervous and shy with her officer, but as she grew to know him better they became great friends. He would stand near with his back toward her, and presently a wise old hand would come over his shoulder and a muzzie soft as velvet would be laid confidently on his chest. They even tried to play polo together—a game of which he knew as little as she did. He knew he had got to hit the ball with his stick; she knew she had got to gallop when she heard the ball struck. But she forgot she must follow the ball, and often careered right off the polo ground as soon as she heard the click of stick on ball. It was great fun, anyway; and if they had stayed together longer they might both have learned to play better.

Marietta, Melissa, Dingha: they differed widely in appearance and in disposition; but they had this in common—they were always cheerful, always friendly, always ready for their job.

THE little mill sits all alone by the river's brink, and the trees beside it bend their branches low to kiss the water. Artists love the little mill, and come from everywhere to draw it. It is the very place for a story. Indeed, it is a fairytale mill, where the miller lived with his three sons, and the two elder were the worldly-wise men, and the youngest was a ninny, so they said. And the youngest rode away to seek his fortune, so the story goes, and won the beautiful princess, and turned out wiser than them all. Perhaps he came back sometimes to the little mill with his wooden room hanging over the stream, to watch the water flowing by and hear the trees murmuring in the wind.

At Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The dogs that down the road barked
half the night
And still were noisy as I fell asleep,
Are silent now. The east is growing light;
The little birds begin to wake and
peep.
Disturbing thoughts that for awhile
I had
Disquieting to peace before I slept,
Have all been metamorphosed into
glad.
Since they have lain where lavender
was kept.

The Secret Orchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Somebody must have forgotten that
orchard
On a huddled hill close against the
sky,
Hedged in close by a dark pine wood-
land
Where a runaway brook goes hurrying
by—
For nobody ever picks its apples,
And nobody ever comes but me
To joy in the wealth of stored-up sun-
shine
And stand beneath the friendliest
tree
And watch the petals fluttering down-
ward
From crinkled flowers that the wind
sets free.
Somebody must have forgotten that
orchard.
For nobody ever sprays its branches,
And nobody ever prunes its trees.
And yet it sheds on the soft May
breeze
Millions and millions of fragrant
petals
Of pink as deep as the heart of a
shell.
For nobody ever comes and wonders
Why the fruit is lying just where it
fell—
So do you think I could call it my
orchard.
If the trees and the wind and the
brook do not tell?
Ruth Aughtilltree.

Patterns

It is because of their rigorous forms that the ballade and the rondeau have established themselves by the side of the sonnet; and the lyric who has learnt to love them finds in their little more than a commonplace book of music, the sonnet and the symphony are forms each with a law of its own; yet the composer has abundant liberty within the law.

Consider the eighteenth century essay which Steele devised with the aid of hints he found in the "Epistles" and even in the "Satires" of Horace, and which was enriched and amplified by Addison. The pattern of the "Tatler" and the "Spectator" was taken over by a heterogeneity of other essayists in the course of four-score years, notably by Johnson in the "Idler" and the "Rambler"; and assuredly Johnson if left to himself could never have invented a formula so simple, so unpretending and so graceful. It was only a little departed from by Goldsmith; and only a little more by Irving in the "Sketch-Book," which is not so much a periodical (albeit it was originally published in parts) as it is a portfolio of essays and of essay-like tales. From Irving, Thackeray borrowed more than the title of his "Paris Sketch-Book" and "Irish Sketch-Book."

Consider the earlier and in some measure stricter form of the essay as it had been developed by Montaigne—the pattern that Montaigne worked out as he put more and more of himself into the successive editions of his essays. He had begun intending little more than a commonplace-book of anecdotes and quotations; and yet by incessant interpolation and elaboration his book became at last the intimate revelation of his own pungent individuality. This is the pattern that Bacon adopted and adapted to his purpose, less discursive and more monitory, but not less pregnant nor less significant. And it is Montaigne's formula, not greatly transformed by Bacon, which Emerson found ready to his hand when he made his essays out of his lectures, scattering his pearls of wisdom with a lavish hand and not pausing to string them into a necklace. We cannot doubt that the pattern of Montaigne and Bacon and Emerson owed something also to their memory of Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius.

Scott, "beaten out of poetry by Byron," as he himself phrased it, turned to prose-fiction, and almost by accident he created the pattern of the historical novel, with its romantic heroes and heroines and with its realistic humbler characters. His earliest heroes and heroines in prose were very like his still earlier heroes and heroines in verse; and his realistic characters were the result of his expressed desire to do for the Scottish peasant what Miss Edgeworth had done for the Irish peasant. The first eight of the Waverley novels dealt only with Scottish scenes; then in "Ivanhoe," and a little later in "Quentin Durward," Scott enlarged his formula for the presentation of an English and a French theme.

Since Scott's day his pattern has approved itself to three generations of novelists; and it is not yet outworn. In France Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas accepted it, each of them altering it at will, feeling free to adjust it to their own differing necessities. In Italy it was employed by Manzoni, in Poland by Sienkiewicz, and in Germany by a horde of uninspired story-tellers. In the United

Breaking the Cobwebs of Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TINY girl at play ran between the window and a plant stand, then stood enthralled as she saw she had intercepted a fine silken strand of cobweb that spanned the distance between the window sill and the potted plants. This thread, too fine to be seen except in the sunlight, now clung to her arm, while the other end still held to the window sill. The child, who had a dread of cobwebs, felt herself bound as by a rope or a chain. Her outcry brought her mother, who, when she saw the situation, wisely refused to cater to the little one's foolish belief by brushing away the almost invisible symbol of bondage. Instead, she pointed out how easy it would be to free herself by a very slight motion from an entanglement so powerless to hold her. Though generally obedient, the little girl stood immovable. Other members of the household came upon the scene, and tried in various ways to show the little prisoner the folly of her position. They reasoned with her, laughed at her, coaxed, offered tempting bribes. Gradually the mesmerism of fear was dispelled; but in its place there came a stubborn sense of false pride, which prevented an acknowledgment of the error and impelled the child to stand just where she was for a while longer.

There could be no better illustration of the nature of material sense than this! The child was held by her own belief in the power of a cobweb to bind her. She was held prisoner by her own thoughts. She was rendered inactive by this inhibition, not by any compulsion from without. In fact, she defied right authority because she was submitting to the false authority of fear. Furthermore, she placed herself temporarily outside the affectionate interest of the family circle by her refusal to give up a mistaken point of view and respond to their offers of good.

Is not this analogous to the positions many of us are in? Christian Science shows that men are habitually submitting to beliefs which could be broken simply by changing their mental position by accepting an uplifting thought. For instance, one may believe that on a certain date each summer he will have a recurrent attack of some disease. He may even speak of it as if it were a personal possession; and on the date he has set he manifests the symptoms. He does not know that his own decision has mastered him; that had he been obedient to God's law of good as revealed in Christian Science he could with equal certainty have continued to enjoy perfect health. He has invited and yielded to a false belief, just as the thoughtless little child ran into the cobweb and then

stood spellbound by her own belief in its power.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 377), occurs this statement: "The cause of all so-called disease is mental, a mortal fear, a mistaken belief or conviction of the necessity and power of ill-health; also a fear that Mind is helpless to defend the life of man and incompetent to control it. Without this ignorant human belief, any circumstance is of itself powerless to produce suffering." Further on in the same paragraph Mrs. Eddy says: "Unwittingly you sentence yourself to suffer. The understanding of this will enable you to commute this self-sentence, and meet every circumstance with truth." These words apply to discordant conditions of every kind. One may believe that he has been insulted or defrauded, and may permit this belief to blind him to a long and painful thralldom of resentment and retaliation, or of suffering from lack of that which another has supposedly taken from him. To carry out our analogy, let the insult or the fraud be represented by the cobweb, the circumstance which "is of itself powerless to produce suffering;" then let him obey the Scriptural admonition to "lift up the hands which hang down" by meeting "every circumstance with truth," thus refusing to believe that he can be fettered. Let him acknowledge God as the only power and presence, and himself as God's likeness, in the full enjoyment of man's original dominion. Let him brush away "the gossamer web of mortal illusion" (Science and Health, p. 403) before continued contemplation of it tends to deceive him with the belief that it has power to bind him; for indeed it has none. Man is not the victim of circumstances. The way not to be enslaved by unhappy thoughts is to understand the truth which makes it possible to decline positively to think them.

Assuming that one is honestly trying, in whatever walk of life he finds himself, to do right, to earn a legitimate living, to be sincerely faithful in all his relations, he is entitled to and should be enjoying harmony, freedom, happiness, and success. Christian Science opens up the way of progress teaching him how to keep himself from becoming entangled in the cobweb fetters of circumstance and the deceptive mesmerism of his own beliefs concerning them.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE most formidable problem in the forthcoming negotiations about the future of Egypt between the Prime Minister of Egypt, Zaghlul Pasha, and Ramsay MacDonald, would seem to be that of the Sudan. The newly elected Egyptian Parliament has been endeavoring to compel Zaghlul Pasha to commit himself to a refusal to open negotiations unless the British Government pledged itself to hand over the Sudan to Egypt. This Mr. MacDonald has firmly refused to do. The last vote of confidence in Zaghlul seems to show that the Parliament has failed and that the Pasha has obtained the authority necessary to enable him to go to London with free hands to make the best terms he can.

Egypt and the Sudan

None the less, the Sudan problem will not be easy to solve. Sixty years ago the Sudan, an area of about 950,000 square miles, far to the south of Egypt but around the headwaters of the Nile, was in the hands of Ismail, Khedive of Egypt. It was corruptly administered and was one of the principal homes of the slave trade. At length a fanatical Muhammadan leader, known as the Mahdi, arose, and, profiting by the discontent of the people, gradually drove the Egyptians back until they only held Khartoum and the territory to the north. Then came General Gordon's famous attempt to save the position by his personal influence; his failure; the fall of Khartoum, and his fate, at the hands of the dervishes, standing at the head of the residency stairs.

Meanwhile, through another set of circumstances arising out of the collapse of Ismail's reckless and extravagant régime, the British had occupied Egypt in 1882 and made themselves responsible for its government. They immediately reorganized the Egyptian army, put British officers in command, and built up a defensive line between Egypt and the Sudan, which the Khalifa, despite his attempts to march on Cairo, was unable to penetrate. Things remained in this position for ten years, with the Sudan a prey to terror and the slave trade under the Khalifa, and with Egypt rapidly recovering its prosperity under the masterful hand of Lord Cromer and the advisers whom he placed in the Egyptian ministries of state. Finally, in 1897, came the renewed advance of an Anglo-Egyptian force under Kitchener, the recapture of Khartoum, and the overthrow of the Mahdist régime throughout the Sudan.

The Sudan was then placed under an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, with the British and the Egyptian flags flying together over the residency, and a British administration organizing the Government of the country in the joint names of the Khedive and the King. This system has remained in force until the present day, and under it the Sudan has made much progress. It is now challenged by the Egyptians on the ground that inasmuch as the independence of Egypt has been recognized, the Sudan ought to be returned to their control. Mr. MacDonald has stated clearly that he has no intention whatever of relinquishing control of the Sudan.

The Egyptians base their claim on the fact that the Sudan once belonged to Egypt, that the control of the upper reaches of the Nile is essential to the secure possession of the water they need to irrigate their fields, and that in past years the deficit on the Sudan budget has been paid by the Egyptian exchequer. The British, in reply, state that Egypt had entirely lost the Sudan; that its recovery was due to the fact that they took control and reorganized her finances and her army; that the inhabitants of the Sudan are not Egyptians, are separated from Egypt by some hundreds of miles of desert and are violently opposed to being placed under Egyptian control, and that, in view of the mismanagement of the past, the Egyptians have no title to govern another people until they have proved they can govern themselves.

That is the tangle which has to be unraveled when Mr. MacDonald and Zaghlul Pasha meet. With reason and common sense on both sides, it should not be so difficult as it appears on the surface. Clearly, Egypt has the right to security for her water supply and to any payments she has made on behalf of the Sudan. Equally obviously, she is not now qualified to take over the government of another race inhabiting an area vastly larger than her own. If these fundamentals are conceded, the problem is practically solved, for nearly all other questions can be left to a future when both Egypt and the Sudan will be better able to speak and negotiate for themselves. The real question is whether the new Egyptian Parliament will have the self-control and wisdom to face these realities and allow Zaghlul to make the settlement which common sense prescribes. That is what remains to be seen.

WITH the arrival in London of the American round-the-world aviators and the consequent completion of about three-quarters of their predetermined task, the great feat which they and their British confreres have set out to accomplish looms out in its full significance. There have been cross-continental flights, and transatlantic dashes; there have been wonderful tests of endurance and marvelous achievements in practical transportation; but here is an accomplishment which thrusts all other efforts into the background, because it foreshadows, more clearly than any previous endeavors, the future practical possibilities and certainties of aviation.

Of course, no special effort has been made to establish any record for speed, the distance thus far covered—some 18,000 miles—having been flown in a few less than 250 hours, or at an average of about seventy to seventy-five miles an hour. Far more important than speed, however, is the reassuring report which accompanies so many

of the laps, namely, that the flight had been uneventful. One of these days, when the pioneer voyages are long since forgotten, "eventful" flights will be as noteworthy as an eventful railway or ocean trip today. But until this desirable ultimate is reached, the fact that the flight is "uneventful" is extraordinarily worthy of comment, when the great variety of unknown weather and other conditions likely to be encountered is considered.

Twice already new engines have been installed, at Tokyo, and at Calcutta, and a third time this same precaution is to be taken at Brough, England, preparatory to the next hops to Iceland and Greenland. This efficiency measure simply marks the determination of those responsible for the success of the achievement to leave no effort untaken to insure that, if it is humanly possible, the goal aimed for shall be attained. The aviators are faced with a long and by no means easy stage across the Atlantic, but this trip should not cause them particular anxiety, partly for the reason that they are not so completely pioneers in this jump as in many of their prior experiences. Still every practical step will be taken to assure the certain arrival of the flyers in America, when they may expect a welcome fitting the occasion.

WHEN one realizes that the New England states and the State of New York together cover some 120,000 square miles, while Finland contains only about 125,000, the splendid showing which this latter country has given of itself in the Olympic athletic games in Paris appeals as all the more remarkable. Moreover, when it is recalled that the country's entire population is but little more than that of Chicago, the fact of its success seems little short of phenomenal. Is it straining the issue, however, to remark on the fact that since 1922 Finland has been under a prohibition régime practically the same as that followed in the United States? That the two outstandingly successful nations in the Olympic Games are both dry is at least a point worthy of comment. Moreover, that the Finns take prohibition seriously was demonstrated by the fact that, at a dinner given to the Finnish team after it had broken training, although a generous amount of champagne was provided, not a member would touch a drop.

THE amnesty voted by the French Chamber of Deputies last Saturday evening for former Premier Joseph Caillaux and his political lieutenant, Louis Malvy, marks a curious reversal of public opinion. During the war period both were condemned by the Senate, sitting as the High Court, for acts that seemed to border on treason. Certainly they were publicly denounced by the war-to-the-limit advocates as traitors to their country, and had they been tried by a court-martial their fates would probably have been settled for good. Many men of humbler rank were executed for acts less grave. Now M. Malvy has already been re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies, so that in his case the amnesty is purely moral, and unless the Senate stands on its old verdict, it will not be long before M. Caillaux also makes his reappearance in political strife.

A similar phenomenon has recently taken place in South Africa. There General Hertzog, also the leader of the small landowners, and also an opponent of the war, has within the past few weeks become Premier. The parallel goes even further. In France the amnesty bill was voted by the combined efforts of the Radicals, which means the small farmers of the west and south, and the Socialists, representing unionized Labor. In South Africa the Smuts Government was overturned by a combination of the Dutch farmers, called the Nationalists, and organized Labor in the mining areas.

In England itself the present Prime Minister was as much taboo during the war as were Joseph Caillaux in France and General Hertzog in South Africa. All three were freely denounced as pro-German and as traitors to civilization. In England, also, the Labor Party has the support of the small landowners, the minor tradesmen, etc., and other elements bitterly opposed to war and a "strong" or "forward" national policy, which in the United States takes expression in the form of propaganda for military preparedness.

To the United States, also, the same tendency of farmers and union Labor to combine politically has spread. There Senator Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin, who during the war was likewise extremely unpopular on account of his opposition to the draft and American participation in the European contest, is now a candidate for the Presidency. His support, moreover, comes from exactly the same elements of discontented farmers and organized Labor.

Calling these new leaders bad names does not explain their return to public favor. And while it would indeed be easy to find flaws in the personal records of some of them, will they not in the impartial light of history compare favorably with those of the men who have led the world since the war closed? Future interpretation of this period is likely to differ quite radically from that now current. And why is it that nationalists, imperialists, militarists and war profiteers are always able to drape themselves in their country's flag and claim credit for noble, patriotic sentiments, when later history so often proves them to have been their country's worst enemies? When war threatens to break out, the war makers usually deride the friends of peace as anti-patriots; but do they really love their country any better? Here education for peace has its big task ahead.

Another trait the new men have in common is opposition to the big industrial corporations of their respective countries, of which, they say, their opponents are the political puppets. Perhaps it is in this widespread rebellion against economic domination by "trusts," "cartels" and other forms of capitalistic combinations that we shall find the most valid explanation of this new political partnership between farmers and organized Labor, which has already conquered such large areas throughout the world.

EVERY presidential campaign is an intensive educational drive for the American people. It is a vast summer and fall school of politics, with the interest of the pupils forced to the highest degree by hosts of accompanying circumstances. In the candidates for office, from the Presidency down through minor places, senatorships, seats in Congress, governorships, and so on, the best instructors in the land, highly trained in the art of political pedagogy, occupy the school platforms and do their best to enlighten their hearers.

Great Session of a Big School in Prospect

In some presidential school sessions in the past the pupils have been rather unfortunate in having as chief instructors (the candidates for the executive chair) men who did not possess the top-notch qualifications for imparting political education, or who did not use such abilities as they had for entirely honest, straightforward, and complete enlightenment of their audiences. It has been possible for different sets of learners to get quite opposite impressions of a candidate's views and policies and promises. There have crept into the lectures ways of presenting the subjects chosen for education that have earned, especially from opponents of particular professors, such definitive terms as "camouflage," "hokum," "bunkum," "demagoguery," and the like. This has detracted greatly from the educational value of the quadrennial sessions of the school, but the pupils, by each new experience, seem to have been learning how to overcome this handicap and to recognize "hokum" more readily.

The pupils for whom the session of 1924 is now opening are particularly fortunate in the instructors who have been chosen as chief lecturers. The men selected represent a distinct advance in several respects over some of their predecessors. It seems probable that they will enhance considerably the educational value of this year's session of the school. Consider the reputations already made by Drs. Coolidge and Dawes. Then there are Professors Davis and Bryan—also Dr. La Follette, for a long time head of the Independent Academy. Every one of these educators is known to be well grounded in knowledge of the theory and practice of government. They are all men of proved energy of thought and vigor of expression. They are certain to throw all their enthusiasm and powers of persuasion into their lectures.

The greatest value to their pupils, however, will come from the fact that every one of these instructors is a man of positive convictions, knows exactly why he has certain political beliefs, and is not afraid either to tell what they are or to give his reasons for holding them, clearly and without evasion. Dr. Coolidge is not known so much as a ready platform speaker and lecturer as the others, but he writes clearly and forcibly, and even if he reads prepared lectures, no one will be left in doubt as to his meaning. His business manager, Mr. Butler, has declared that the "era of bunk" is ended. Dr. Coolidge without doubt will follow this assumption in writing his addresses. Dr. Dawes has made a reputation for direct statement which he will be unlikely to forget, even though he has adopted a new phrase, "I wonder," for the days of preparation before the school curriculum is fully made out.

Professor Davis seems to have not the slightest fear of the boogies of "big business," or "Wall Street," or "Labor," and can be relied on to speak his mind freely, clearly, and frankly on these and other subjects which some instructors in the past have been inclined to dodge or camouflage. Professor Bryan, having been somewhat in the shadow of a famous brother, has not been so well known as an educator, but already he has proved that he has a political mind of his own and is not afraid to tell just what is in it. Dr. La Follette, whatever one may think of his views, is certainly not weak in power of clear expression, and has never been backward in displaying the courage of his convictions.

Whatever may be the outcome of the 1924 session of the American School for Political Education, it is certain that there will be no lack of straight out instruction, and, if the pupils do not learn a lot, it will be their own fault.

Editorial Notes

PROF. H. M. WILSON, superintendent of schools at Berkeley, Calif., since 1910, unquestionably had some justification for the complaint which he made in a lecture at the Boston (Mass.) University College of Liberal Arts the other day against the criticisms which have been of late so commonly directed at the public schools. The schools belong to the people, he indicated, and as such the people are primarily responsible for what happens in them. Which is doubtless true, but it may also be remembered that, in the very State from which Professor Wilson hails, the fact that certain outside influences have arrogated to themselves an altogether unwarranted authority to impose their will on the schools has caused the formation of an organization under the slogan, "It is the school, and not the pupil, that is public." "It is a poor saw which does not cut both ways."

THE orderly advance of Labor to power in various sections of the world is becoming so commonly recognized that the fact that since the last general election in Malta a few weeks ago it holds the balance in the Legislature of that little island in the Mediterranean assumes chief interest to the ordinary observer simply as a further indication of the drift of things today. The ministerial program made great concessions to Labor views. Incidentally, English and Italian are the official languages in the island, the Government being conducted in the former tongue. The power wielded by Labor was shown on the opening day, when a member of the Constitutional Party insisted that he be allowed to take his oath in Maltese. On the Speaker objecting, the Premier moved an adjournment, which was accomplished by the siding of Labor with the Government.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Special Cable to the Monitor

LONDON, July 17—Beyond a doubt last week's happenings in Paris have a good deal disturbed the Anglo-French situation. Some good has come out of them. Ramsay MacDonald's visit has accomplished its object—or the most apparent of its objects. It has saved Edouard Herriot's Government and it kept the conference alive. Furthermore, it has just avoided the fatal Poincaré device of killing the Dawes report by making the Reparation Commission the supreme arbiter of its fate.

Everyone knows what use M. Barthou and his Belgian ally will make of the perpetual French majority, on which every decisive act of the commission hangs. Unfortunately the salvation is contingent. All depends on America. Will she come to the rescue? I think, if she does not, the rescue party in beleaguered Europe will feel that the fight has been lost, and will leave Raymond Poincaré and his myrmidons to work their will up to the point when it is felt that a second effort can usefully be made.

What is so disappointing is M. Herriot himself. His charm, his honesty, his good will have been much appreciated here. It has been a pleasure for the British statesmen to co-operate with him, just as it was a burden to have to deal with the unyielding M. Poincaré. But it is felt that he has rather hastily retreated from the understanding reached at Chequers Court and that in practice it might be difficult to get him to adhere to any formula which really promised relief from the menace in the Ruhr Valley. He is now in a different position from what he was in when he came to Chequers Court. M. Poincaré has cleverly taken him under his patronage, doubtless in the hope of regaining the position he lost at the elections.

The specific grounds of the uneasiness here can briefly be described. They are:

1. Doubt whether the French are willing that Germany should be admitted to the conference as a negotiator with full power of debating the terms proposed to her, or whether she is to be called in on the Versailles precedent to take, or to leave, the imposed settlement. The importance of this point is that only on the first condition will Germany appear in the conference at all, and, as I can state with absolute authority, can the English Government ask her to come in.

2. The question of M. Herriot's acceptance of the Poincaré policy that the fifteen years' period of the occupation of the Rhineland has not yet begun. This again involves either war or the virtual detachment of the Rhine provinces from the Reich.

3. The question whether France means to retain under the Dawes report her right of independent intervention, i. e., are we to look forward to fresh invasions of the Ruhr Valley after this one has ceased?

4. The question whether the effort to obtain an American representative in the Reparation Commission will succeed. All depends on the decision of these four points. If M. Herriot stands by the spirit of his generous policy and adopts his formulae to its demands, all may yet be well. But if the Poincaré interpretation is to hold, all is over between England and France, and the isolation of the latter power will be resumed and accentuated. And the danger of a European war, not an immediate danger but an ominously impending one, is sensibly increased.

The reason why this danger is so imminent is that no such opportunity as now exists is likely to occur again, and that, if it be lost, the suspicion that exists in Great Britain as to the good faith of France will deepen. There is no doubt that the Chequers Court agreement has been seriously infringed; at least that is the feeling of the English negotiators. And dispatches show that there is not a tittle of ground for the campaign of the Echo de Paris with its implications of British bad faith. In himself "Pertainax" would have mattered little. The sting lies in the fact that his weapons must have been furnished him from the Quai d'Orsay.

The name of M. Della Rocca, the permanent secretary, is mentioned among the worst offenders. I am assured that when he was in England he declared he had always thought M. Poincaré's policy wrong and that his visit had confirmed him in the opinion. If this be true, his French critics malign him. But the broad question is whether the Quai d'Orsay is to be trusted. It is the organ of French Nationalism, the most fatal and most dreaded power in Europe. Behind it, there is every reason to believe, there exists a different France altogether. The trouble is that between that France and a change in French policy lies, first, the Paris press, and, secondly, the most timid and the most skeptical political body in the world—the French Parliament.

Two points of importance have arisen in the British parliamentary debate on the conference. It was made clear that America could not accept a seat on the Reparation Commission and Mr. MacDonald seemed to be doubtful whether it would be possible to make an American transfer agent the arbitrator on the question whether, in any given case, Germany should be declared in default. Meanwhile it is clear that England and America will stand together on the critical points of an impartial judgment on the question of a default and a general, as opposed to an individual, intervention should a willful default occur. In other words—no more Ruhr occupations.

A second vital matter was raised in Herbert H. Asquith's admirable speech: the Liberal leader declared in favor of associating the British Empire with a security pact, general and indeed, so far as Europe is concerned, universal in character and offering Germany and France an equal support against the other in case of either power resorting to force. The Prime Minister's reply was favorable, with marked emphasis on the point that any such security must be "pooled," not individual. I believe he is personally an adherent of the policy of a pact. But, as I have warned my readers, there is a strong dissenting force both in the Cabinet itself and in the body of the Labor Party.

The attempt on Zaghlul Pasha's life and his wound discount the hope of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement. Zaghlul is not a great or a strong man and he is more of an orator than a diplomatist. But he is a great power in Egypt, and if he is not to be allowed to deliver the goods to establish peace with England, it is hard to say who can. I am of the view that the government of the Sudan is not the only difficulty; there is also the question of the English garrison, which is virtually a difference of opinion as to where the defense force of the canal is to be stationed. The Egyptians say not on the canal, and the British military authorities stick strongly to the point that it must remain on Egyptian soil, though not, it would seem, at Ismailia. The alternative is to fix it in Palestine. But to this military (not, however, I believe, political) England objects, and unless this objection is removed an ugly encounter of wills is before us.

Homeward Bound